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Key Vote Is Lost By Craxi

Resignation Of Coalition Is Expected

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — The government of rime Minister Bettino Craxi lost a ucial vote in parliament Thurs- ay night and politicians predicted e defeat would bring down the overnment.

The defeat in the Chamber of eputies, by a vote of 293 to 266, me on a secret ballot in which any members of the five parties the governing coalition aban- ned party discipline to vote ainst the government.

"The government presumably ll resign," said Gianni De Miche- , the minister of labor and a lead- of Mr. Craxi's Socialist Party. "It ems difficult to imagine that he ll not take account of the situa- n."

The government is the longest ting in Italy since World War II. Mr. Craxi was at The Hague for neeting of European Community iders. Though resignation is the rmal practice in Italy when a vernment loses a key vote, it was immediately clear what steps r. Craxi, who enjoys breaking h precedent, would take.

The vote on a local government ance bill followed a campaign Sicilian regional elections in ich a feud between Mr. Craxi, a cialist, and the Christian Demo- tic leader, Ciriaco de Mita, ag- vated relations between the two gest parties in the government.

Many Christian Democrats have n anxious to push Mr. Craxi out prime minister and take the post their own party.

In the Sicilian elections, the five verning parties together won a al of two-thirds of the ballots. Mr. Craxi's Socialists posted y small gains.

Although the Christian Demo- ts lost two seats in the 90-mem- regional parliament, the result icily showed that they were still far the largest party, and had ned ground there since the most ent national elections in 1983.

Even before the secret vote, pro- vernment politicians said that government might fall victim to pers," members of parliament o vote with the government on blic roll calls but use secret votes sabotage it.

Just before the secret ballot, the vernment won a public vote of nfidence by 338 to 230.

The Associated Press

Irish Protesters Urge Approval of Divorce

Women stand chained to a fence outside Ireland's parliament, the Dail. They were urging approval of a proposal relaxing a constitutional ban on divorce. Under the law to be voted on Thursday in a referendum, divorce would be allowed after a couple had been legally separated for at least five years. Sixty percent of Ireland's 2.4 million voters were expected to vote.

U.S. House Approves Arms Aid for 'Contras'

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has handed the Reagan administration a major victory by voting to provide military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The vote Wednesday night was 221-209. The Democratic-controlled House, which three months ago rejected military aid to the "contras," reversed itself in the face of personal lobbying by President Ronald Reagan. In March the vote was 222-210 against military aid.

The House vote came on an administration plan providing $70 million in military aid and $30 million in nonmilitary aid in three installments, with the first weapons to reach the rebels starting Sept. 1.

Fifty-one Democrats voted for aid, and 11 Republicans against.

The aid plan will now go to the Senate, where the situation is unclear. Since the aid plan was adopted as an amendment to a military construction appropriation bill, it may not necessarily reach the Senate floor as a separate measure.

In an earlier vote in March, the Republican-controlled Senate voted 53-47 in favor of military aid.

Of the three installments in the aid plan, the first, $40 million, would be available immediately, although weapons could not be delivered until Sept. 1. After that, $20 million would be released on Oct. 15, and $40 million on Feb. 15.

The October installment would be released only after a determination by the president that there was no reasonable chance for negotiations in Nicaragua. This certification would have to be validated by a special five-member commission named by Congress.

No heavy weapons could be provided until the last installment in February.

The House of Representatives had not previously authorized overt military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, who had received assistance covertly through the Central Intelligence Agency until 1983.

The aid package includes $300 million in economic assistance to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador. It also sets up a bipartisan panel to monitor progress toward peace in Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan, who was at a fund-raising dinner in Las Vegas en route to a vacation at his Santa Barbara, California, ranch, said the vote was "only round one, but, oh boy, what a round."

"It does represent a giant bipartisan effort," he said. "We hope the coalition will hold together."

Reuters-UPI

President Ronald Reagan gave a thumbs-up sign before the vote on military aid for the rebels in Nicaragua.

A White House official said Mr. Reagan, over the last few days, had been instrumental in gathering eight to 10 votes in favor of aid through personal telephone calls and other efforts.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Carlos Tunnermann, said: "The contras can win their battles in Washington, but they are being defeated by the people of Nicaragua."

In Honduras, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, Indalecio Rodriguez, said guerrillas had heard the news and were celebrating in their camps along the Nicaraguan border.

"As representatives of the Nicaraguan people," Mr. Rodriguez said, "we feel happy and confident that representatives of the American people are conscious of the principles of democracy that we are carrying out."

Once the key vote on military aid was completed, the House continued voting into the night on amendments. One amendment sponsored by Representative Lee H. Hamilton, a Democrat of Indiana, to bar all military aid was defeated by a vote of 183-145.

Another amendment, offered by Michael D. Barnes of Maryland and Leon E. Panetta of California, both Democrats, to bar the release of new funds until there is an accounting of the $27 million in nonmilitary aid voted last year, was defeated 225-198.

The General Accounting Office, the budget watchdog agency of Congress, found several weeks ago that much of this money could not be accounted for. The audit was mentioned by House members who argued against more aid.

"The contra program has been rotten from the start," said Representative David E. Bonior, a Democrat of Michigan. "It is out of control, a waste of taxpayers' dol-

See CONTRA, Page 2

Apartheid Reforms: Too Little, Too Late?

AP

Ptiroshaw Camay, head of the Council of Unions of South Africa, was among union leaders who were freed Wednesday. Page 2.

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — While world and national attention remains focused on the state of emergency in South Africa, Parliament has approved a major package of changes in some of the key elements of the apartheid system.

In the past week, the government has abolished 34 separate acts that together constitute South Africa's "pass laws," which for decades required blacks to carry written passes to be allowed to live and work in the country's so-called whites-only cities.

Parliament completed passage Wednesday of another bill restoring South African citizenship to about 20 percent of those blacks who lost it when the tribal "homelands" they supposedly belong to were declared "independent" by the Pretoria government. It also approved a bill giving urban blacks a limited increase in local self-government.

All of these moves illustrate the dilemma of the white-minority government, which claims to be dismantling apartheid. For while these measures have cost the government further support from white rightists — who accuse it of starting down the road to black majority rule — they have not attracted any noticeable backing from black leaders, who generally deride them as too little and too late.

Part of the reason, say opponents, is that the moves are taking place in a climate of such fear and anger due to the government's emergency crackdown two weeks ago that no legitimate black leader is prepared to endorse them.

"These are steps in the right direction," said Helen Suzman, a veteran opposition member of Parliament. "But recent events have been so traumatic, what with the state of emergency and all the tensions, that their impact has been lost. They've been overtaken by an avalanche."

The other reason is that many opponents say the government has loaded the reform package with loopholes and fine print that still leave most blacks at the mercy of the entrenched and recalcitrant white bureaucracy that will interpret and administer it.

While Mrs. Suzman says she believes the government has acted in good faith, other critics contend it has reneged on an important part of the promises made by President Pieter W. Botha last September when he announced plans to restore black citizenship.

While Mr. Botha held out the hope that citizenship would be given back to the nine million blacks who lost it when their four homelands gained independence over the past decade, the bill passed Wednesday affects only 1.8 million of them. It also requires those who qualify to make written application to the government.

"I was just plain stupid to believe what Botha was saying," said Sheena Duncan, former president of the Black Sash civil rights group, who last year hailed Mr. Botha's speech as a potential breakthrough in removing one of apartheid's most fundamental pillars. "In its execution, this bill falls so far short

See APARTHEID, Page 2

RELATED ARTICLES

■ **Britain and West Germany** warned EC leaders against sanctions. Page 2.

■ **The fear of Communism** reinforces the racial enmity in South Africa. Page 5.

U.S. Promises Response To Soviet Arms Offer

Reuters

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that he would respond to new Soviet arms control proposals at the Sept. 18 resumption of U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that officials were "engaged in a careful study and analysis" of the Soviet strategic proposal made early this month and greeted warmly by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Speakes denied published reports of dissension within the administration over how and when to respond.

"Whoever said that really must be dealing at a mid-level in the administration," Mr. Speakes said. "While there has been a vigorous discussion, all are heading for the same goal."

"We will be prepared to discuss the Soviet proposal at the September session" of the Geneva arms control talks, he said.

Mr. Speakes refused to say whether the United States would respond to Moscow before then.

But he said the administration saw some promise in Moscow's offer, which included a reduction in Soviet strategic arsenals if the United States restricted research on Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based missile defense system and agreed to abide by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty for at least 15 more years.

In a written statement marking the end Thursday of the fifth round of U.S.-Soviet nuclear and space talks in Geneva, Mr. Reagan said that until recently "the Soviets have shown no interest in seriously following up at the negotiating table.

"In the past two weeks, however, the Soviet negotiators at Geneva have tabled new proposals," Mr. Reagan said. "I am hopeful these proposals signal the beginning of a serious Soviet effort to join with us in actually reducing nuclear arms."

Mr. Reagan said that the United States could not accept the Soviet proposal without change, but said "we are studying the Soviet ideas on reduction very carefully."

[In Geneva, the chief U.S. delegate, Max M. Kampelman, said Thursday that Soviet proposals at the talks may have provided "fresh opportunities" for a "serious dialogue" that could lead to agreement, United Press International reported.]

■ **U.S. Officials Split**

Walter Pincus of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Some U.S. officials have been urging an early response to the recent Soviet arms proposal in Geneva as a way to speed planning for a summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, sources say.

The advocates of a quick response have been opposed by other officials who say that such a step "would be playing to the Soviet music," an official said Wednesday. The opponents say it would be capitulation to the Soviet leader's insistence that progress be made in nuclear arms control before a summit date can be set.

The officials who believe that the Soviet arms offer showed flexibility are pressing for a U.S. response this summer, perhaps as part of an agenda for a meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz

See ARMS, Page 2

Reuters-UPI

Max M. Kampelman

India's Monsoon: A Time of Joy, Beauty, Release and Romance

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — This is the time of year when an extraordinary drama unfolds in the skies of northern India. The summer monsoon is coming, and people here talk of little else.

Every day the newspapers track the progress of the rains as they make their way north. Their arrival first in Kerala in the south, and then Bombay, was front-page news. Now the weather bureau reports they will arrive here next weekend.

"The monsoon is the most memorable experience in the lives of Indians," the writer Khushwant Singh says in a new book on the subject. "It is not only the source of life, but also their most exciting contact with nature."

The contact can sometimes be fatal, of course. This year, 15 persons have already died in monsoon thunderstorms. About 40 persons have died from the heat.

The summer monsoon is a global phenomenon, but it packs unusual force here because of India's configuration. The Indian heat intensifies as the Himalayan range blocks cooling air from the north. The surrounding ocean remains cool, producing a volatile mix of air pressures.

The monsoon winds then flow from the southwest in a front that marches north, starting in June. Before the monsoon comes, the heat can reach 120 degrees Fahrenheit (49 degrees centigrade). In some parts of India, accompanied by occasional violent dust storm roaring in from the Great Indian Desert, turning the atmosphere brown.

This week has seen a slow buildup of clouds and a few scattered showers, with scant letup in the heat. Lightning flashes and thunder rumbles, but still there is no release. Soon the monsoon will burst in great sheets of water, bringing joy and regeneration.

"All of life comes to a standstill," said Amitav Ghosh, a novelist and teacher. "A kind of breathless hush descends on the city. People get tense and angry — you can see them arguing and fighting in the streets. One's whole life comes into suspension."

At the great red sandstone government buildings erected by the British, workers these days listlessly spray water on the blinds slung in front of the doors, cooling the air inside. But inside, many of the top people are gone.

"Two-thirds of my office has disappeared on junkets or trips," said a Finance Ministry official. "You can't work because the fans are blowing your papers around the room, and the heat is too distracting."

In front of the Red Fort in Old Delhi, built by Shah Jehan 350 years ago, bicycle rickshaw drivers sleep under the trees. Road workers, wearing towels on their heads, slowly move rocks and boulders from a pathway, for about $2 a day.

"When it gets too hot, I have to come here and rest," said Mohammed Aslam, an 18-year-old rickshaw puller from Calcutta, his forehead drenched. "But we make more money now because people don't want to walk in this heat."

On weekends, the wealthy of this capital city gather at the elite Gymkhana Club, huddling in a darkened barroom where the curtains are drawn and the fans whirr noisily. Every conversation last Sunday seemed to be about how forbidding it was outside.

And on the banks of the Jumna River, a group of boys had what was probably the best job in town — bringing their families' water buffaloes to rest before the afternoon milking. The boys busied themselves jumping into the water from the backs of the buffaloes.

In a modern building near some 16th-century ruins, meteorologists were this week examining computerized graphs, charts and maps to determine the progress of the monsoon.

There the experts reject the widespread view that the hotter the summer, the better the monsoon. Instead, they make their projections from statistical regressions and correlations of weather pat-

See MONSOON, Page 2

Blast as El Al Loads Hurts 7 in Madrid

The Associated Press

MADRID — A bomb exploded Thursday in a suitcase on a conveyor belt leading to an El Al Israel Airlines plane here, injuring the airline's security chief and six others, the Spanish police reported.

Three of the seven were injured seriously, according to hospital officials.

The explosion occurred at 3:30 P.M., 15 minutes before the scheduled departure to Tel Aviv of Flight 396, the police said.

A Spanish spokesman, Rafael Noja, said the El Al security chief, Nir Ran, took the suitcase off the conveyor belt when he saw smoke coming from it. It exploded, injuring Mr. Ran, a Spanish policeman, Francisco González, and five others, Mr. Noja said.

At least two persons were arrested, he said, but he did not give their names.

The other injured were identified as Alejandro Micael Sandin Bacon; Carlos Lozano, an Argentine citizen waiting for a flight to Buenos Aires; Francine Iournes, and two sisters, Susana and Maria Nieves Garcia.

The El Al check-in counter is alongside others for international flights, all bearing the emblem of Iberia, Spain's national airline. The Israeli airline counter also carries the name El Al.

Mr. Lozano said: "I was reading a paper when I saw the El Al guy with a fire extinguisher running toward a suitcase that had smoke coming out of it. Then I heard a big explosion, glass broke all over and the ceiling started falling in."

The explosion destroyed glass doors leading to the international terminal and caused other damage.

Explosives experts detonated another suitcase found shortly after the first explosion, Mr. Noja said.

The blast was the second in the airport's history. The first, in July 1979, was the work of the Basque separatist organization, ETA.

For Egyptians, More Austerity

Government, Out of Money, Seeks to Cut Food Subsidies

By Jeffrey Bartholet
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — She is one of the meless millions of Egyptian men dressed in black robes who be seen pushing and sometimes eaming at the doors of the gov- ment cooperatives where they to buy food rations.

"The crowds there will kill!" she s about the cooperatives, while of her six children clutch at her ss. "I wait for two to three hours ine and maybe when I get there rything will be finished."

Amid the shortages, the govern- nt is debating how to cut its sidies on food and basic ser- es.

Ever since Gamal Abdel Nasser, revolutionary leader who died 970, began his socialist policies the early 1960s, millions of ptians have relied on state sub- ies for survival.

But as Egypt enters a period of nomic crisis, the "social con- t" between President Nasser l the people, which guaranteed cation, jobs and welfare, is up debate.

Egyptian policy-makers have known that government sup-

port of many of these programs would have to be cut. But fear of repercussions has delayed such moves. The memory of riots in 1977 that followed an attempt by President Anwar Sadat to make deep subsidy cuts haunts the lead-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ership of President Hosni Mubarak.

Apprehension is keen but money has run out and pressure from aid sources such as the United States and the International Monetary Fund is increasing for belt-tightening measures by Cairo.

An Egyptian delegation went to Washington this week for talks with Reagan officials and the IMF about more loans and better terms. A sympathetic hearing is believed to hinge on Cairo commitments to austerity steps.

Officials in Washington said the Egyptians had asked the Reagan administration to convert $500 million in economic aid to a cash grant to help compensate for the expected loss of $3 billion in foreign exchange earnings.

Just as Egyptians have become dependent on government assistance to subsist, the government has become accustomed to external sources of income, including large injections of aid. But those sources are drying up.

The plunge in world oil prices over the past year has made Egypt's already severe economic problems more acute. Experts say that Cairo's two main hard currency earners — remittances from Egyptians working abroad and from oil exports — will drop by at least $1 billion in the coming year.

Tourism, another source of hard currency, has been hurt by the increase in terrorism in the region and could cause a 40-percent drop in earnings this year.

Despite proclamations by Mr. Mubarak that population control is essential to national stability, the birthrate has gone up. Egypt's population, now about 50 million, grows by a million people every nine months.

Cairo's foreign debt is estimated to total from $33 billion to $36 billion. The principal on U.S. military loans taken in the mid-1970s is scheduled for repayment beginning

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TOMORROW

Assessing the Kirov's tour in the United States. In Weekend.

ITT's Phone Business May Be Sold to French

By Peter Coy
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — ITT Corp. and Cie. Générale d'Electricité SA confirmed on Thursday news reports that they were negotiating for the French state-owned company to acquire a large stake in ITT's telephone-switching equipment business.

ITT, a conglomerate that started as an international communications company, said in a statement that it "has had joint venture discussions with CGE in the field of telecommunications. These discussions have not resulted in an agreement at this time."

In Paris, an official of CGE said the companies were in "advanced negotiations."

The statements followed reports in The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal that negotiations were under way for the sale of ITT's switching equipment business, which is based in Europe, ITT's headquarters are in New York.

Sources in New York close to the talks put the value of the proposed transaction at about $2 billion. They said that ITT would retain a 30-percent stake in the venture and that there could also be part ownership by Italian, Belgian and British telephone companies.

The transaction, if completed, would profoundly transform ITT, which was founded in 1920 from the divested international operations of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

ITT later branched into other areas. It owns Hartford Insurance Group; Sheraton Corp., the hotel chain; Rayonier forest-products company and dozens of smaller concerns.

Rumors of an impending sale caused ITT's stock to jump $4 a share to $49.375 Wednesday in New York Stock Exchange trading. On Thursday, ITT shares were up a further $3.625 to $53 at midsession.

Carol Neves, an analyst for Merrill Lynch & Co., said that if the transaction went through, ITT probably would use the money to pay off debt, buy back some of its stock and, if possible, make acquisitions.

The official of CGE in Paris said that several proposals for an agreement with ITT had been submitted

See ITT, Page 2

South Africa Releases Trade Union Leaders Held Without Charges

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African labor union officials said Thursday that the government has freed a handful of labor leaders held without charges under the state of emergency decree issued two weeks ago.

But the authorities indicated that there was no immediate plan for lifting the decree. The minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, has said it would be applied "relentlessly."

Meanwhile, the government reported a further five blacks had been killed, bringing to 66 the number of deaths since the emergency was proclaimed on June 12.

The authorities also reported a land-mine explosion on a gravel road of Pretoria, but said there had been no injuries.

Overall, more than 1,900 people, most of them black, have died in anti-apartheid violence since September 1984.

The labor union officials said about 12 of their leaders were freed Wednesday, including Phiroshaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa, the country's third largest labor federation.

At least 100 other unionists are believed to be among the estimated 3,000 people held under the emergency decree — the second proclaimed in less than a year to counter black resistance and violence in the nation's segregated, black townships.

[Dale Tiffin, a union press officer, said, "We were kept in solitary confinement and not interrogated at any stage." The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.]

"This detention does not prevent us from continuing trade union activities," Mr. Camay said. His organization claims the support of about 180,000 black workers.

The country's leading black labor group, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, has said that emergency detentions disrupt labor relations and may force the unions to retaliate.

At the same time, unionists in hiding to avoid detention have said that some of them will return to their offices this week, challenging the authorities not to detain them.

In a speech given prominence on state-controlled Radio South Africa on Thursday, Mr. Le Grange was quoted as saying the government was "determined to apply the state of emergency and all its regulations relentlessly."

The emergency gives police and army personnel virtually unlimited powers of arrest and search without warrant.

Mr. Le Grange, according to the radio's account, said the emergency would not be lifted soon and would remain in force until law and order had been restored.

One of the few lawful platforms for public dissent was the nation's segregated, tricameral Parliament. But it went into recess Wednesday night, a day before the authorities were required, according to the emergency decree, to present the emergency regulations for discussion.

The recess meant that the regulations cannot be debated in Parliament until Aug. 18, when the legislature is to reconvene.

Meanwhile, the South African Defense Force in Johannesburg said Thursday it had filed a protest with Zimbabwe complaining that three terrorists armed with automatic rifles escaped into Zimbabwe from South Africa this month. The statement did not elaborate on the identity of the three men.

■ News Sources Dry Up

The trickle of information out of South Africa about the detainees held under the current emergency decree appears to have all but dried up, The New York Times reported from New York.

Sources in South Africa have supplied some details of detentions, such as accounts of raids on black churches. But faced with the anger of government officials, many sources no longer want to speak with Western journalists.

A telephone interview Wednesday with Percy Qoboza, editor of The City Press, the largest black-oriented newspaper in Johannesburg, was cut off twice.

After the first cutoff of the call from New York, Mr. Qoboza said: "They obviously don't want me to talk to you. That's why they keep cutting us off." Then he was cut off again.

Calls to other anti-apartheid leaders in South Africa also were cut off.

The Associated Press reported from London on Monday that Amnesty International said it had reports that South African security forces had smashed into a church, assaulted the black congregation with whips and detained about 120 people, including dozens of children.

The incident June 16 at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter Claver in the black township of Duncan Village in Cape province was the third report issued by Amnesty International of entire congregations detained under the state of emergency decree.

The Associated Press

Leo Tindemans, left, the Belgian foreign minister, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign minister, talk Thursday at a ministerial session before an EC summit meeting.

Bonn and London Warn EC on Pretoria Penalties

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

THE HAGUE — West Germany and Britain warned other European Community nations Thursday not to approve economic sanctions against South Africa as community leaders sought a common response to South Africa's crackdown on apartheid opponents.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany urged EC leaders to approach the idea of punitive sanctions cautiously, British officials said.

Earlier, West German officials said their government was concerned that such sanctions could lead to a revolutionary situation.

Mr. Kohl, who made the remarks during the first day of a summit meeting of EC leaders, was strongly backed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. She argued that recent history showed that sanctions had little effect.

Among EC nations, Britain and West Germany have the most extensive economic involvement with South Africa.

At a meeting of EC foreign ministers shortly before the summit session began, several smaller EC countries, including Denmark and Ireland, supported sanctions. But the ministers failed to agree on measures.

EC diplomats said some community nations were putting pressure on Britain and West Germany either to approve sanctions or discard the idea of simply making another protest against apartheid and approving limited measures that would have no effect.

Earlier this week, there were reports that the British government had eased its total opposition to sanctions after South Africa clamped stringent emergency regulations on the country June 12.

But the remarks by Mrs. Thatcher and British officials underlined a preference for what they called "positive measures," including aid to victims of violence and support for anti-apartheid groups.

In recent days, Britain also has come under further pressure from members of the Commonwealth group of nations to impose sanctions against South Africa.

The sanctions under discussion include a ban on imports of South African coal, iron, steel, wine, fruits and vegetables.

EC nations imported $347 million in fruits and vegetables from the country in 1984, according to community officials. Coal, iron and steel imports totaled $946 million.

The leaders also discussed a possibility of a visit to South Africa by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary.

Last September, the EC approved a set of sanctions, including a ban on military and nuclear cooperation, an end to oil imports and a freeze on cultural contacts.

■ Pretoria Is Critical

In a commentary reflecting government thinking, Radio South Africa condemned the British government for holding talks with Oliver Tambo, leader of the guerrilla African National Congress, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

The talks Tuesday with a junior Foreign Office minister, Lynda Chalker, marked a departure from earlier British demands that the outlawed organization renounce violence before any dialogue with Britain can take place.

"The principle that there should be no talks with groups which espoused violence as a political instrument was abandoned," the broadcast said.

"If, as now seems to be the case, the Thatcher government is indeed departing from its most firmly held principle on dealing with terrorism, the implications are likely to be far-reaching," it added.

Pardons in Arab Deaths Are Criticized in Israel; Peres Open to Inquiry

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres faced a growing revolt Thursday within his Labor Party over presidential pardons given to the chief of Israel's secret security service and three deputies who had been accused of covering up the manner in which two Arabs died in 1984.

Amid a mounting furor both from the opposition parties and within his own Labor alignment, Mr. Peres and his Likud partners in the coalition government continued to defend the decision Wednesday by President Chaim Herzog to issue blanket, protective pardons to Avraham Shalom, chief of the Shin Bet security services, and three of his deputies.

Mr. Shalom's resignation from the security post was announced at the same time as the pardons.

The pardons absolved the four of criminal liability in the alleged cover-up of the April 12, 1984, killings of two Palestinians taken prisoner in the Gaza Strip after the hijacking of a bus.

Mr. Peres, speaking at a police awards ceremony, said that, in principle, he had never opposed an investigation of responsibility at the political level. He said he had been trying only to protect the security service from disclosures that could compromise its effectiveness.

He said that the political level of government had a responsibility to support the security branches in disputes over operational matters, but that changes in the system were ultimately the responsibility of the legislature and the judiciary.

Operational procedures could be changed, the prime minister said, if "the legislators think that the law is not adequate to cope with all of the possible situations and the judges find that execution of the law is not consistent with the law itself."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time of the incident and who is scheduled to rotate posts with Mr. Peres on Oct. 25, called President Herzog's decision "a great and patriotic act."

The pardons, he said, will "overcome the demogogical proposals and gross lies" surrounding the Shin Bet affair.

Speaking before an assembly of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Shamir said a thorough investigation of the alleged cover-up would touch on "the most vital problems of security in Israel" and would compromise the war against terrorism.

Mr. Shamir, who some cabinet ministers have suggested participated in the alleged cover-up when he was prime minister, said: "I have no fears from any investigation."

A number of Labor Party cabinet ministers, including Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Navon, demanded the empaneling of a special commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the killing of the two hijackers after they were led off the bus and taken to a nearby field.

Three of Mr. Shalom's former deputies have charged that the Shin Bet chief ordered that the prisoners be beaten to death. They said he then falsified evidence, suborned witnesses and perjured himself before two civilian inquiry committees and in an internal Shin Bet disciplinary court.

ITT: *May Sell Telephone Business*

(Continued from Page 1)

to the French government, which must approve any transaction.

The official, speaking on condition that he not be quoted by name, declined to give financial details of the proposal. It would reportedly take the form of a merger between ITT's phone switching equipment operations and CGE's Alcatel SA telecommunications unit.

CGE, a huge holding company, is also involved in energy, construction and electrical contracting.

ITT's telecommunications assets have a book value of about $1.8 billion. They include full or part ownership of companies in Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Spain and Norway.

ITT took a $105-million charge against earnings this year when it announced it was closing its sophisticated System 12 digital phone exchange project in the United States because of development problems.

Miss Neves said that System 12 was profitable in West Germany and Italy and that there were orders for the exchange from 20 countries in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

In Paris, industry sources said they thought the French government was likely to be slow in approving the proposition.

An industry source noted that the government had been studying a proposed link on telephone-exchange equipment between CGE and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for several months.

ITT's telecommunications unit had $4.6 billion of revenue in 1985 and $244 million in operating profit. The whole company had $20 billion in revenue last year.

CGE reported consolidated net income of 1.8 billion francs (about $254 million) on sales of 78.5 billion francs. Alcatel earned 194 million francs on revenue of 21.75 billion francs.

Analysts think that both the AT&T and ITT proposals are designed to boost the Alcatel unit's sales by giving it a wider international reach.

EGYPT: *Subsidies May Be Curbed*

(Continued from Page 1)

next year, and will push Egypt's debt-servicing requirement up to $3.5 billion, more than 40 percent of the country's earnings.

The people, crowded into the habitable 4.5 percent of the nation's territory, depends on imports for more than 50 percent of their food, as well as capital goods. Egyptian exports, in the words of one Western diplomat, are "in ruins."

"Even the best government can't solve these problems," conceded Waheed Rifaat, a leader of the opposition New Wafd Party. "There is no solution. We need a government to save whatever can be saved now."

The way toward salvation, however, is a political minefield.

Egypt allocates each year about $4 billion for direct and indirect subsidies. The subsidies cover essential foods, electricity, gasoline, education, transportation and communications.

"Subsidies started as a small item in the budget, but have now become a leviathan," said Ahmed Dersh, a senior adviser to the minister of economy and foreign trade. "It would be fine if such subsidies went to those who need them, and were banned from those who don't, but this is not the case."

The essential dilemma facing would-be reformers is how to determine which Egyptians are really in need. At present, 97 percent of Egyptians have ration cards entitling them to some subsidized goods.

In addition to food and energy subsidies, the government offers free university education and guarantees jobs to all who graduate.

Tension in the public sector was reflected in wildcat strikes at two textile centers in recent months.

Riots in February by conscripts in the security police also worried officials.

With these events in mind, the government is trying to lay the political groundwork for sensitive economic revisions by informing the people about a need for austerity while, at the same time, promising to protect those in dire need.

Not everyone is convinced. On the street, "people are terrified of food crisis," according to the manager of one cooperative. "As soon as supplies are available, they come and buy everything up."

Egyptian analysts and Western diplomats are divided in their forecasts for the future. Many have faith that Egyptians are "resilient," and that the present government will "muddle through." Others believe, in the words of one diplomat, that "the ship is going down."

APARTHEID: *Is the Reform Too Little, Too Late?*

(Continued from Page 1)

of his promise that it is appalling," she said.

"There is too much fine print," said John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations. "In a political sense it's obviously of great symbolic importance. But the government is acting in bad faith. They took away citizenship with a stroke of a pen, and it should be restored the same way."

Nothing in the reform package affects other pillars of apartheid, most notably the Population Registration Act that requires people to be classified according to their race and the Group Areas Act, which enforces strict segregation of neighborhoods and schools. Blacks are still denied the right to vote in national elections.

Nonetheless, citizenship for blacks has long been a key issue in the debate over South Africa's future. The architects of the apartheid system had originally sought to "denationalize" all blacks by consigning them to 10 homelands, all of which would eventually gain "independence" from white South Africa.

Under the plan, known as "grand apartheid," the only blacks allowed to remain in white areas would be considered temporary sojourners and aliens with no legal right to remain beyond a stipulated time period.

The "grand apartheid" ideology has been modified by the governing National Party because of black opposition and because South Africa's sophisticated post-industrial urban economy cannot function with "temporary sojourners" of limited training and skills as its basic labor component. The government has gradually recognized that many blacks must be allowed to live permanently in urban areas.

But the homelands themselves have not been scrapped. In fact the government has plans to grant "independence," which is not internationally recognized, to a fifth homeland, Kwandebele, later this year.

That is where the crunch comes on the new citizenship bill, say analysts. While the government is willing to restore citizenship to those blacks who can prove they are permanent residents of white South Africa, those who either live in or return periodically to their rural homelands are excluded. They remain aliens, with few or no legal rights outside those homelands.

For them, said Geoff Budlender, the lawyer who heads the Legal Resources Center in Johannesburg, South Africa's stringent Aliens Act, whose limits on movement and residence are very similar to the pass laws now being abolished, still applies.

There was less discord over the abolition of the pass laws, under which more than two million blacks have been arrested in the last decade. The abolition bills replace the hated "passes" with a system of nonracial identification cards that are supposed to be issued to all citizens.

But critics note that the scrapping of the laws has been accompanied by a strengthening of South Africa's tough anti-squatter laws.

As a result, while "nonalien" blacks no longer need passes to enter urban areas, they are still not entitled to remain in those areas unless they can find housing.

Wynand Malan, a parliamentary member of the National Party's comparatively liberal wing, agrees that the new citizenship act does not go far enough. Still, he said, it is significant because "we are formally acknowledging that blacks now and in the future are part of South Africa and will have to be part of any dispensation that comes about."

Mr. Malan said the government did not include residents of the four homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — because it has not completed negotiations with the political leaders.

At the Black Sash office in Johannesburg, where blacks come to seek help with problems with their passes or other rights, the lines remained long Wednesday morning.

A Black Sash worker, Beulah Rollnick, has spent 24 years behind a desk there dealing with such problems and she dismisses the idea that the new laws will lighten her load.

"There are any number of laws they can use to get people on, and they'll use them," she said of the government. "We'll be opening just as many new files as we ever did."

MONSOON: *Release, Romance*

(Continued from Page 1)

terns from as far away as South America.

"So many folklore stories have been tested, but they did not stand the test," said Dr. R.P. Sarker, director general of the India Meteorological Department, who predicted a "normal monsoon" this year.

Three-quarters of the population depends on agriculture, and most Indian farms lack irrigation and depend on rainfall. A poor monsoon can wreck their livelihood.

American and Indian scientists already have started a new joint study of the monsoon. Why, for example, does El Niño, the abnormally warm sea surfaces in December in the South Pacific, lead to weak monsoons in India but heavy rains in California?

But for Khushwant Singh the cross-cultural meaning of the monsoon lies elsewhere. In the West, he says, rains are depressing. In India, they are a time of great joy, release, beauty and romance.

"The monsoon has been depicted as a time for lovers since the earliest Sanskrit literature," Mr. Singh said.

The monsoon, he added, "is a metaphor for the beauty and seductiveness of a woman."

WORLD BRIEFS

Portuguese Rightists Call for Coalit

LISBON (Reuters) — Portugal's rightist Christian Democrats urged the center-right minority government Thursday to seek to f political majority as it faced a crucial confidence vote.

Shortly before the vote, the outcome of the confidence motion ti ed by the Social Democratic government remained uncertain. Th ernment would fall automatically if the motion were defeated. It w depended on two parties, the center-left Democratic Renewal Part the Christian Democrats, who had not revealed their voting intenti parliament began a second and final day of debate on the motion.

Antonio Gomes de Pinho, the leader of the Christian Democ parliamentary group, suggested that the governing Social Demo strike a deal with his party. A Social-Christian Democrat coalitio from 1980 to 1982. But in the existing parliament such an allian would not have an absolute majority.

Soviet Said to Sentence Art Collect

LONDON (UPI) — A collector of "unofficial art" has been sent in Leningrad to six years in prison for refusing to hand over his art to Soviet authorities, according to report by a privately funded org tion, the Index on Censorship.

Georgi Mikhailov, 41, who has spent four years in prison for "sup ing nonconformist artists," was charged in September 1985 with "s zling state property by means of fraud," the Index on Censorship Thursday.

Most of the charges were dropped during the trial, but Mr. Mik was convicted of stealing nine works from the artists themselves, ing to the report. All of the artists testified in his favor, it said.

Iran Frees Frenchman From Priso

PARIS (AP) — A Tehran-based employee of Air France, wh accused by Iran of turning his home into a "center of corruption" a held for more than a year, has been freed, Air France said Thurs

The Foreign Ministry said the release of Jean-Yves Albertini, w expected to return to Paris on Thursday, probably was "aided process of normalizing relations between France and Iran" u undertaken by the French government.

Mr. Albertini, director in Tehran for France's state-run airlin arrested April 18, 1985, allegedly during a party at his home attend about 50 Iranians.

2 U.K. Pilots Win Appeal in Lagos

LAGOS (Reuters) — Two British engineers held in Nigeria for than two years won an appeal Thursday against sentences of 14 each for conspiracy and theft of an executive jet aircraft. Their from prison was ordered.

Kenneth Clark, 39, and Angus Paterson, 41, were arrested in Ma after they flew the jet out of Nigeria in defiance of a military regu grounding private planes. The pilots, employees of the Nigerian s iary of a British firm, Bristow Helicopter, flew the plane to Ivory where it was impounded.

Rebel in India Ends 20-Year Strug

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has won an agreement from the leader of an insurgent guerrilla group to end a 20-year rebellion in mountainous northeast India.

The guerrilla leader, Laldenga, head of the Mizo National Front, formally renounced the insurgency Wednesday and made plans to take over as the chief minister of the territory of Mizoram, heading a coalition with Mr. Gandhi's Congress Party.

The Mizoram accord was widely seen as a political gain for Mr. Gandhi, even though it was not likely to have an immediate effect on the rebellion of other guerrilla groups in the northeast or on other secessionist movements in India. Mizoram is a mountainous, nearly inaccessible territory that is sandwiched between Burma and Bangladesh.

Rajiv Gandhi

AT&T and Union Report Agreeme

WASHINGTON (UPI) — American Telephone & Telegraph C its major union said Thursday that they have settled the 26-day na telephone strike and members of the Communications Work America will return to work Friday.

The settlement was announced by Rozanne Weissman, a spokes an for the 155,000 striking workers who said rank-and-file me would vote on the agreement with results to be announced by Aug

"The Communications Workers of America ended its 26-day against AT&T effective 11:59 local time today after successfully co ing negotiations at all AT&T divisional unit tables," Miss Weissma Herb Linnen, an AT&T spokesman, said: "We are glad the strike i and we will be glad to get everyone back on the job."

For the Record

The Western Allies condemned Thursday the shooting Wednes East German border guards of a man trying to escape to West Berli man, who was captured, appeared to have been wounded.

The Greek vice prime minister, Yannis Haralambopoulos, said day that Turkish combat aircraft violated Greek air space a total times on Tuesday and Wednesday. (R

Ground staff of the French airline, Air Inter, staged a one-day Thursday, forcing cancellation of about 30 percent of 320 flights strikers were protesting against a ceiling on wages. (R

President François Mitterrand has summoned the French parli for a special session in July to allow the government to compl planned legislative program, officials said. (R

CONTRA: *Aid Approved*

(Continued from Page 1)

lars, and a shame on our nation's heritage."

Representative Buddy Roemer, a Louisiana Democrat who supported the administration plan, countered: "Are the contras perfect? Of course not. But neither are we."

■ Reagan Called 'a New Hitler'

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, responding to the House approval of aid for the contras, said Mr. Reagan was "acting like a new Hitler" and warned of the eventual "Vietnamization" of the Central American conflict, The Washington Post reported from Managua.

The Sandinist leader, speaking at a press conference aired on national radio, warned that if U.S. advisers trained contras in Honduras they would "run the same risk as the mercenary forces." He called the aid package an "escalation" of the U.S. "interventionist" policy.

But Mr. Ortega did not indicate that any action would be taken in response to the vote.

He said Mr. Reagan was "acting like a new Hitler with a terrorist policy, a policy of assassinating women, children, the people of Nicaragua."

ARMS: *U.S. Will Respo*

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Soviet foreign mi Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Moscow canceled a Shultz vardnadze meeting after the air raid against Libya.

Mr. Shultz said recently th was ready to reschedule that ing. Though precedent would gest that it take place in the U States, a State Department sp man said that Mr. Shultz "s hung up over locale."

Some officials want to re ule the meeting for July, when Shevardnadze will be in Lond

A White House official said that a response to the latest S proposal was "under serious sideration," with the timing reply still "a key question."

The new Soviet ambassad Washington, Yuri V. Dubinin Wednesday with Senate Demo ic leaders and handed them lution from the Supreme Sovi nominal parliament, calling "working meeting" with appr ate committees to discuss " concerns which the Soviet American parliamentarians about the Soviet-American a ments on strategic arms tions."

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U.S. Supreme Court Makes It Harder to Sue Newspapers for Libel

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has made it easier for news organizations to win dismissal of libel suits without costly trials.

The 6-3 ruling Wednesday reversed a 1984 decision by President Ronald Reagan's nominee for the high court, Judge Antonin Scalia, in a case involving Jack Anderson, the columnist, and the ultra-conservative Liberty Lobby.

A magazine published by Mr. Anderson had said the group and its founder, Willis Carto, were neo-Nazi, anti-Semitic, racist and fascist.

The opinion by Justice Byron R. White said judges should carefully consider whether libel plaintiffs who are public figures have presented sufficient evidence to justify a jury trial and should dismiss cases where evidence of "actual malice" by the media is not "clear and convincing."

The ruling resolved seven years of confusion over the legal standards that trial judges should use in deciding whether to send a libel case to a jury.

Lawyers on both sides said the ruling Wednesday would mean that far fewer libel suits, especially those brought by public figures, would end up before a jury. It could save news organizations millions of dollars in litigation costs.

The trial judge in the Anderson case had dismissed it before trial, ruling that Mr. Carto had failed to present enough evidence to justify letting a jury consider whether the magazine had published the article with actual malice, that is, knowing it was false or with reckless disregard for whether it was false.

Such pretrial dismissals by judges had been routine until a high court ruling written by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger in 1979 in Hutchinson vs. Proxmire.

A footnote in that opinion had been interpreted by many judges to mean that the high court did not favor pretrial dismissals in cases involving public figures.

The footnote said that cases involving public figures required investigating a writer's "state of mind" to prove that a falsehood was published with "actual malice."

"Such a case does not lend itself to summary disposition," the footnote said.

Citing that footnote, Judge Scalia, of the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, ruled that the judge had erred in throwing out the lawsuit against the magazine, The Investigator.

Judge Scalia said that imposing the increased proof requirement before trial, "would effectively force the plaintiff to try his entire case" first before the judge and then again before a jury. He said that plaintiffs should not be held to such a high standard of proof and ordered the case to go to trial.

Justice White reversed that ruling Wednesday in Anderson vs. Liberty Lobby.

Reuters-UPI

Antonin Scalia, left, talking with Senator Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina. Mr. Thurmond, head of the Senate Judiciary Committee, will conduct hearings on Judge Scalia's nomination to the Supreme Court.

A court ruling on a motion for summary judgment must be guided by the stringent New York Times "clear and convincing" standard, established in the high court's landmark decision on libel in The New York Times vs. Sullivan.

Justice White said that the standard "provides that the mere existence of some alleged factual dispute between the parties" on the issue of malice is not enough to send the case to a jury. The disputed facts must be significant enough to affect the outcome of the trial, he said.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., in a strong dissent, said the majority's analysis was "deeply flawed." He said the decision changed legal procedures in cases other than those involving libel, giving judges increased discretion and making it more difficult for litigants to get their claims heard by a jury.

Mexico's President Faces Rising Discontent

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Barely halfway through his term in office, President Miguel de la Madrid has become the target of growing disenchantment with the political system that has long dominated Mexico.

In a country accustomed to strong government, Mr. de la Madrid, 51, has been widely criticized for failing to provide decisive political leadership in times of crisis.

And, in a country where the president is traditionally revered as the personification of the nation, he was heckled in the crowded Azteca Stadium when he inaugurated the World Cup soccer championship on May 31.

"His words were completely drowned out by boos and whistles," recalled a middle-ranking official who attended the opening ceremony. "I was dying with embarrassment, but it seemed to be the right metaphor for the mood of the country."

The immediate catalyst for this surge of resentment was the sharp drop in world oil prices earlier this year that tumbled Mexico into a new foreign-debt crisis and forced the government to slash spending, cut subsidies and raise prices.

It is not unusual for a president's popularity to be eroded by economic troubles, but in the view of many politicians, businessmen and intellectuals, the current crisis of confidence has raised more fundamental questions about the efficiency of Mexico's political system.

Both inside and outside official circles, a consensus is gradually emerging that the traditionally closed political system must begin to open up and relax its grip on all aspects of national life if Mexico is to preserve its stability over the long term.

Camera Press

Miguel de la Madrid

"There is a need for change, everyone agrees on that," a senior official conceded. "The question is whether the government will lead the process of change or, as now, reluctantly and hesitatingly try to follow it."

Mr. de la Madrid has pledged to carry out "structural reforms" of the economy and to "perfect" the country's democracy, but symptoms of the governing circle's resistance to change are multiplying.

The heightened competition for scarce economic resources is straining the complex alliance of interests that has enabled the Institutional Revolutionary Party to govern Mexico without major challenge since 1929.

The resulting tensions are evident in barely disguised infighting among senior cabinet members, in sniping between old-time politicians and newly influential technocrats and in open disagreements between the government and key leaders of the labor movement, which has long been the strongest pillar of the governing party.

The government's commitment to democracy is also being tested by growing popular support for the conservative National Action Party, notably in the more developed states of northern Mexico. The party has performed impressively in those states in elections over the last three years.

Yet for many political experts, the present crisis runs still deeper than these short-term problems.

"A new urban society has emerged that is ready for change and is demanding reforms and participation," wrote Héctor Aguilar Camín, editor of the monthly journal Nexos. "A product of economic modernization, it now wants political modernization, a new national pact."

Put differently, a political formula was worked out to suit a rural society of 20 million people that was recovering from the convulsion of the 1910-1917 revolution.

Yet essentially the same formula — involving a formal structure of democracy built around enormous presidential power — is still being applied to a largely urban nation of 80 million inhabitants. Mexico has a significant middle class that is well-educated, has traveled abroad, has access to international news and culture and is now raising its voice politically.

Relations with the United States, another key element in Mexico's stability, have been marked by growing difficulties since 1970, with differences over policy toward Central America and the illicit narcotics traffic posing frequent challenges to the de la Madrid administration.

Independence from the United States remains one of the tenets of Mexican nationalism, but the government has been placed on the defensive by the recognition that, more than ever, it needs United States support and understanding to overcome its current financial crisis.

Caught in the center of the multifaceted crisis is Mr. de la Madrid. A lawyer by training who studied public administration at Harvard University, he climbed steadily through the economic bureaucracy before serving as planning and budget minister under José López Portillo, the former president.

While probably no Mexican president has been so well qualified to handle an economic crisis, Mr. de la Madrid's critics blame his lack of political experience and instinct for the widespread feeling that the country is adrift.

"It's true that he is a cold and unemotional decision-maker," a close aide said, "but just think what a mess we'd be in if he acted impulsively, if he went for cheap populism. That would be much more costly for the country. Instead he is criticized for being responsible."

■ Reagan to Seek Meeting

U.S. officials said Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan planned to invite Mr. de la Madrid to a meeting in the United States. The New York Times reported from Santa Barbara, California.

The officials said Mr. Reagan was concerned about strains between the United States and Mexico and about Mexico's economic crisis. The meeting could be held in California in mid-August.

N.Y. Mayor Widens Smoking Ban

By Joyce Purnick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Starting Tuesday, smoking will be banned in nearly every public area of all municipal buildings, Mayor Edward I. Koch has announced.

The rules, which appeared in a full-page memorandum to city employees, prohibit smoking even on stairwells and in restrooms. Smoking had already been banned in some areas of the city's buildings, in elevators, for instance.

But in most cases, the new rules go beyond any that exist in the city, New York State or in most other U.S. states as nonsmokers have grown increasingly militant in demanding smoke-free areas in public places.

About two years ago San Francisco approved an ordinance regulating smoking in the workplace. City officials have since reported that the law has been neither expensive nor difficult to enforce.

Under Mr. Koch's rules, not less than half the seating space in each employee cafeteria, lunchroom and lounge will have to be set aside for nonsmokers by Aug. 1.

Employees who work in private, enclosed offices will be able to designate their offices as smoking or nonsmoking areas. The mayor, who does not smoke, said Wednesday that his private, enclosed office would be a nonsmoking area.

Mr. Koch for years opposed official bans on smoking, but he has made the pursuit of anti-smoking legislation a leading issue of his third term.

In March, he proposed a city law prohibiting smoking in all enclosed public places, but the bill is not to be introduced until next week. It will be the subject of public hearings. Strong lobbying efforts by opponents, including the tobacco and restaurant industries, have already begun.

The mayor, however, maintains he has the power to set such policy in city buildings without a law.

The new rules say there will be no smoking in auditoriums, classrooms, conference and meeting rooms, elevators, hallways, medical facilities, restrooms, stairwells, waiting rooms, mail rooms and utility rooms.

The regulations cover not only city employees but also any person who enters a city building for anything from attending meetings to applying for licenses. They do not appear to be open to any kind of appeal.

The rules are similar to the mayor's proposed legislation, which would outlaw smoking in a wide range of public places, including many enclosed places. These include retail stores, taxicabs, public hearing rooms, restrooms and waiting lounges.

CIA Chief Warns 2 Writers About Secrets

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Authors and publishers of two forthcoming books on U.S. intelligence have said that William J. Casey, the director of Central Intelligence, has warned them that he believes they could be violating the law if their books include any secret "communications intelligence."

Mr. Casey issued the first warnings in telephone calls June 19. He called Bob Woodward, an assistant managing editor of The Washington Post, who is writing a book on Mr. Casey and the CIA, and Seymour M. Hersh, who writes for The New York Times and whose book involves the downing of a Korean Air Lines jet by the Russians in 1983.

He also called their publishers to deliver the same message, they said Wednesday.

A spokesman for the CIA said that the agency "would not confirm or deny allegations about any of the director's private conversations."

Mr. Casey, who acknowledged to both publishers that he had not read their authors' manuscripts, has been openly campaigning in recent months to stop news organizations from publishing what he believes are intelligence leaks.

Mr. Casey, John M. Poindexter, the presidential national security affairs adviser, and General William E. Odom, director of the National Security Agency, have cautioned news organizations about the publication of sensitive material this year. General Odom and Mr. Casey have threatened to seek prosecution. However, no legal action has been taken.

AP

William J. Casey

In an interview in the July issue of the Washington Journalism Review, Mr. Casey said that revisions in espionage laws should be "carefully considered" because the statutes do not cover disclosures of secrets by the media. Foreign powers are able to "benefit greatly from sensitive, secret information they've been able to pick up in the American media," Mr. Casey said.

In the past, Mr. Casey said, "we may not have done as good a job as we might have in sensitizing the media to the damage that is being done to our sources and methods. We're just now trying to do it in a more systematic and aggressive way."

He added later that although he felt an obligation to punish leakers in the government "when they hand out what might be said to be stolen goods, there is certainly some onus on the person receiving those goods. We should not close our eyes to that."

Robert L. Bernstein, chairman of Random House, which is publishing Mr. Hersh's book, "The Target Is Destroyed," said that "The idea of the head of the CIA cruising around making phone calls — I hate to use a cliche such as a 'chilling effect' — but it certainly does that."

Mr. Bernstein, who said Mr. Casey called him Wednesday to reaffirm earlier calls to Random House on the Hersh book, said that "nobody wants to publish classified material, that goes without saying." He said that Mr. Hersh had assured the publishers that they would not be publishing any classified material with his book.

"This method of calling like you were buddies and offering help doesn't ring true," Mr. Bernstein said. "It's disingenuous," he said, adding that it sounded much like the censorship used in Britain as part of the official secrets act.

Mr. Hersh said: "It's clearly a warning. I think you have to assume he was putting me on notice."

"I'm not interested in hurting national security, but I'm very aware of competing interests and that national security is often used to justify other things," Mr. Hersh said. He added later that he found Mr. Casey's recent efforts "an enormous intrusion on the process."

Mr. Woodward said that he took the call as a "friendly warning" from Mr. Casey.

"There was nothing blustery about it," he said. "My response was that I'm aware of his position and I take it into consideration but will feel my first allegiance is to write and publish what people need to know."

Mr. Woodward, whose book for Simon & Shuster does not yet have a title, said that he considered the call to be more in the nature of "negotiation, not intimidation."

"It's not clear territory, and I've talked to" Mr. Casey about it, Mr. Woodward said.

"I want to write what I want to write," he said, "but I don't want to have some sentence in there that doesn't add anything much but does cause harm. I look at it more as a dilemma."

Mr. Woodward, whose book is due out late this year or early next year, and Mr. Hersh, whose publication date is expected to be in August or September, said they had absolutely no plans to allow Mr. Casey to see their manuscripts in advance of publication.

Manila Doubts Talks Can Bring Cease-Fire

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

MANILA — Philippine leaders have told Secretary of State George P. Shultz that they had no illusions that their offer to talk with Communist insurgents would end the rebellion, U.S. officials said.

But they told the Americans they thought such an offer was necessary to demonstrate they had gone "the extra mile" to avoid bloodshed.

That blunt appraisal of the military situation was conveyed to Mr. Shultz and his top aides by President Corazon C. Aquino, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and General Fidel V. Ramos, the chief of staff, in separate discussions.

The insurgency, which seems to have expanded dramatically in the last two years, has been of major concern to the Reagan administration.

As recently as last month, a top Pentagon official said that it had grown since Ferdinand E. Marcos went into exile in February.

Mrs. Aquino has offered to negotiate a cease-fire, but the effort has produced no tangible results. Many in Washington were worried that this offer might sap the morale of the military.

When asked about Manila's strategy for dealing with the rebels, Mr. Shultz compared the strategy favorably to that followed by the Reagan administration and President José Napoleón Duarte in El Salvador.

"I see a strategy here, not that much different from, for example, our strategy of meeting the Communist threat in our hemisphere," he said.

First, he said the Philippine leaders had understood the need for political change and for opening the way to democracy.

"Secondly, there is the importance of economic development," Mr. Shultz said.

"We're giving attention to that so people can find their way and have a job and have some income. Thirdly, the necessity obviously of providing for strength in the security forces, and I think the military reform being conducted is very much along those lines, so they are able to confront the insurgency with the fact that they can't succeed by armed efforts."

He said that like President Duarte in El Salvador, "we are ready for dialogue, not about power sharing, but about return of people to the normal stream of life and the ability to take part in the political process, if they want."

■ Aquino Picks 2 for Talks

President Aquino designated two negotiators Wednesday for the talks with the rebels, Reuters reported from Manila.

They are the agriculture minister, Ramon P. Mitra Jr., and José Diokno, chairman of the Philippines Human Rights Committee.

Mrs. Aquino said she could not say when talks would begin. But she said at a news conference that "my main aim is first of all to avoid any more loss of lives and exert all efforts in order to achieve peace."

■ U.S. Judge Backs Manila

The Philippine government may bring its $50-billion suit against Mr. Marcos under federal anti-racketeering laws, a federal judge ruled Wednesday, The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles. The U.S. district judge, Mariana Pfaelzer, had just frozen $215 million in Marcos assets.

U.S. Senate Backs Reduced Plan for Embassy Security

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted to authorize $1.1 billion for two years of anti-terrorist security improvements at U.S. diplomatic installations abroad, about half the amount President Ronald Reagan had requested but still the largest U.S. overseas construction program ever undertaken.

The measure was approved on a voice vote and with bipartisan support. The House of Representatives has approved a $4.4-billion embassy security program over five years. A House-Senate conference committee is expected to meet soon after Congress's July 4 recess to work out a compromise.

Richard G. Lugar, a Republican of California and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said even the reduced construction program was "much larger than anything the Department of State has undertaken before."

The measure approved by the Senate would provide $857.8 million for land purchase, construction and furnishings for 70 new embassies, and for renovation of 170 other facilities abroad.

It also would provide $243.1 million for salaries and expenses for communications and training for embassy personnel.

Power of Vietnam Party Chief Reportedly Curbed

By Laurent Maillard
Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Le Duan, the chief of the Vietnamese Communist Party, lost most of his authority during a recent party plenum although he has retained his position as party general secretary, foreign diplomats here said Thursday.

Health reasons were given for the move, but analysts said that the leadership of Le Duan, 78, had been contested recently in a conflict between veteran leaders and party reformers.

The diplomats, from both the East bloc and the West, said officials had told them the chairman of the State Council, Truong Chinh, 79, the second-ranking member of the Politburo, would manage party affairs until the party congress scheduled for the end of the year.

Analysts said the pro-reform group appeared to have scored several points at the plenum, held May 19 to June 6. The most dramatic was the dismissal of To Huu, 66, as first deputy premier in charge of economic affairs, as part of a major reshuffle in the leadership of the economy.

To Huu, who had been considered a possible successor to Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, was a staunch opponent of the country's program of reforms.

Despite the apparent successes of the pro-reform group, it appeared unlikely that further major personnel changes would take place before the congress, the analysts said.

Although the prime minister and the chairman of the State Council must be appointed by the National Assembly, which began its summer session on Tuesday, several officials said the replacement of veteran leaders would have to wait for a time. Analysts said change looked certain, but the reason for the delay was unclear.

Some diplomats said the plenum had decided on the qualifications to be sought in the successors to Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong and drawn up a list of possible candidates. But they put off the final selection until the next plenum, expected to be held in November just before the party congress.

They held that the delay may have been motivated by difficulties in achieving a consensus.

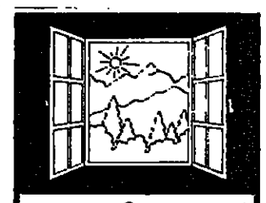
Another possibility, other sources said, was that most of the new leaders had been chosen, but the party preferred to make the announcement at the congress because of the historic stature of the individuals involved.

Times Mirror Is Selling Its Newspaper in Dallas

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The Times Mirror publishing group said Thursday it had agreed in principle to sell the Dallas Times Herald to a company headed by William Dean Singleton for $110 million.

Mr. Singleton owns two companies that publish 21 daily newspapers in six states.



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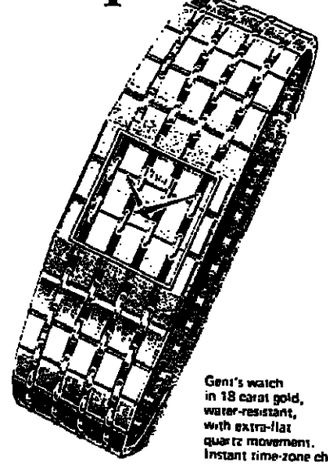

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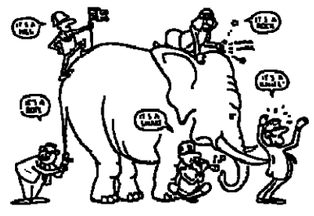

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Pentagon's Bad Idea

In the name of stability, the Pentagon is now testing the idea of a two-year instead of an annual budget. Stability is a worthy goal, but a two-year budget is the wrong way to reach it. Congress would lose too much control. The idea has been around for a long time. The Armed Services Committees provided in last year's defense authorization bill that the department submit a two-year budget starting next January for fiscal 1988. The submission would be an experiment. Congress has not agreed to approve a biennial budget, just to receive one.

The theory is familiar. The members are now said to spend too much time fine-tuning the budget and too little time setting goals and strategy. A two-year budget would force and allow them to back off and to think of ends as well as means. At the same time Congress is said to be inconstant in its attitude toward defense, voting large increases one year and small the next, so that rational planning and efficient production become impossible. A two-year budget would provide fewer opportunities to veer.

All true, except that when the Pentagon complains about congressional micro-management, what it has most in mind are not micro issues, but major ones. It is not the buzz (which will persist in any budget cycle) over whose constituents will supply coal or milk or uniforms, but the basic disputes over whether and how to proceed with new research and weapons programs. Congress should not withdraw from such issues.

Nor is Congress the only source of the erratic pattern of defense funding in recent years. The Pentagon has pressed relentlessly for more, packed and spring-loaded the budget and tried to lock in large increases instead of planning for smaller and steadier ones. Who believes it would behave differently on a two-year cycle?

The Pentagon already does a great deal of long-range planning, and Congress a fair amount of long-range appropriating. One reason it is hard to cut Pentagon spending in any year is that so much of it derives from prior decisions. For fiscal reasons Congress needs to retain flexibility and control over spending. A two-year budget would help to insulate the Pentagon from fiscal considerations. The effect would be to put more of the fiscal burden on domestic programs. That is the wrong way to go.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Firearms in the Family

The big-money gun-pushers of America don't like this question, but it's a necessary one: Why do so many Americans take false comfort in a belief that they're better protected if they keep firearms at home? The chilling fact is that those household weapons are far more likely to kill an occupant of a home than to protect it from intruders. According to a six-year study in King County, Washington (including Seattle and surrounding areas), the most likely victim of a firearm death in the home is the trigger-puller: Suicides accounted for nearly 84 percent of the total. Of 398 firearm deaths in the home, only two proved to be an intruder shot during an attempted entry.

"The great majority of homeowners are probably better off not having a protective firearm," says the study's author, Dr. Arthur L. Kellermann, an assistant professor at the University of Tennessee in Memphis and director of the Emergency Department at the Regional Medical Center there. "If they keep guns, they should keep them securely stored, with ammunition stored separately, if at all, in the home."

That's sensible advice, offered not as an argument for any particular side in the debate over firearms legislation, but as a conclusion from a serious study of mortality in the home. Hunters and sportsmen who store their firearms carefully — disassembled and locked — recognize the dangers of loaded guns in the dresser drawers, closets and hands of others at home.

But why can't the organization that used to concentrate on the interests of these hunters and sportsmen — the National Rifle Association — at least agree that keeping guns around the house for "self-defense at home" is as dangerous as it is ineffective? No wonder all those organizations of law enforcement authorities around the United States are furious at the NRA's refusal to help them reduce the supply and traffic of concealable weapons.

"The problem of firearms is not just a ghetto problem or a street problem," says Dr. Kellermann. "It's Ma and Pa America in their living room getting in a fight and one of them picking up the family firearm. It's your next-door neighbor in a fit of deep depression and possibly intoxicated, picking up a gun and ending his life. It's a problem we all share as Americans."

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sex and the Workplace

Short of outright rape, it is hard to think of a more loathsome abuse of power by an employer than forcing sexual attentions on an employee. Sexual abuse has long poisoned the workplace, and in recent years American women have sought refuge in the law against sex discrimination. Now they have won the unanimous support of the Supreme Court, which ruled last week that sex harassment violates civil rights law. The justices disagreed only on the amount of proof needed to hold a company liable for the actions of its officers. The decision is a major advance for sexual equality and for decency on the job.

This 9-to-0 result was not a foregone conclusion from justices who hold all shades of opinion on discrimination issues. Searching for the literal intent of Congress in the legislative history of the 1964 Civil Rights Act might not have yielded any at all on the harassment question. Yet Justice William Rehnquist had no apparent difficulty delivering the court's judgment.

That is because a woman can hardly enjoy legally guaranteed freedom from job discrimination when her supervisor makes sexual favors a condition of employment or promotion. The right to equal treatment need not be limited to freedom from economic discrimination. A woman need not endure unwelcome advances that create a hostile or offensive working environment.

The decision does not answer all questions. The problems of proof and credibility are innumerable. For instance, the justices rejected any flat rule against evidence that the complainant wore provocative clothing to work. Judges will need to examine all the circumstances without unduly penalizing women for complaining.

Meanwhile, one constructive response is obvious. Conscientious employers will announce unequivocally that sexual exploitation by supervisors will not be tolerated. That would maximize dignity and might minimize liability for damages.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Chance for Arms Control

In view of recent events it is astonishing to find that a path to serious arms-control negotiations with Moscow may still be open. The Soviets' new proposal to reduce strategic arms is in some respects more attractive than anything that they have presented before. Some U.S. administration officials are taking it seriously.

The administration's own words and actions have made it hard for anybody to be sure just what its intentions are. Since President Reagan declared the 1979 SALT-2 treaty dead May 27, there has been a torrent of confusing and contradictory elaborations — some by the president and his official White House spokesman.

We do not know what the administration's arms-control posture actually is, and we are not sure that Mr. Reagan does. But it appears that the United States will remain within the limits imposed on strategic launchers by SALT-2 for a few more months, despite the official repudiation of the treaty. That leaves time to ponder and discuss the new Soviet plan that offers either modest cuts or deep cuts in existing missile forces, depending on how much Mr. Reagan will bend on his Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars" project.

One problem is that the administration so far has flatly refused to consider any kind of restraint on its "star wars" program. SDI zealots within the administration are determined to push SDI development efforts beyond the point of no return while Mr. Reagan is still in office, and if the 1972 ABM treaty must be violated in the process, so be it. So far the president seems to agree with them. Under those circumstances there is no hope for agreement at Geneva, and good reason to fear a new and more dangerous acceleration of the arms race that would strengthen anti-American political forces in allied countries.

The president still has time to turn things around by whipping into line his hard-lining advisers who simply oppose arms control. But he doesn't have forever.

— Los Angeles Times.

Objections to President Reagan's "star wars" program take a variety of forms. Many senior scientists express informed skepticism about the feasibility of the program on technical grounds. Others judge that, by encouraging one side or the other to believe that a first strike may be risked without penalty, it makes the likelihood of such a dangerous undertaking greater rather than less. But there is a third and more mundane reservation: that the financial benefits the program promises to confer on participants in the preparatory research will be far smaller than anticipated. Financial interest was clearly a major factor in motivating both the West German and British governments to sign their recently concluded agreements with the Pentagon to share in the fundamental research. The $14.3-million agreement by Britain and America casts serious doubt on that expectation.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

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OPINION

Foreign Experts Must Tread Carefully Now

By William I. Abraham

OAKLAND, California — For the adviser or consultant stationed abroad, work can be a pleasure or a penance. What is indisputable is that he faces a more hostile environment today than did his predecessors. Almost 35 years ago when I spent six months in the Philippines as a fledgling adviser in the central bank, I had access to ministers, opposition newspapers found ammunition from my reports with which to lambast the government, and the bank's governor hosted my farewell dinner at the Manila hotel. A young adviser would hardly ever attract that much attention now.

There are a number of reasons for this change of attitude. Third World disenchantment with wasteful aid projects has depreciated the value of the expatriate expert. Even in situations where the prospects of aid being used productively are hopeless, projects and technical assistance may continue being financed for a protracted period. This happens because foreign policy considerations are often paramount in bilateral aid and because multilateral aid administrators value continuity.

If the outlook for rendering effective assistance is especially favorable, competition among donors can lead to a pointless proliferation of projects. Sri Lanka was for several years such a popular aid target.

In the more common situation where the odds for assistance paying off in economic terms seem reasonable, donors find it hard to discover worthwhile new activities to support. If, as is usually the case, a country's aid allocation has been fixed beforehand, donors may have to reach a long arm into the bottom of the barrel to fill the quota.

Another reason for the changed attitude toward the foreign consultant is the Third World's growing self-sufficiency in trained manpower, the result of expanded educational opportunities at home and abroad. The United Nations and its offshoots, U.S. Aid, other governments and private foundations have together enabled thousands of men and women to obtain advanced or specialized training, usually in the developed countries. The existence of an educated elite means that the expatriate expert is judged more critically than before.

Sometimes, indeed, his very presence is resented. It is not unusual for politicians and the press to criticize openly the performance of expatriate experts. This is most often the predictable outcome of annoyance with the presence of relatively highly paid foreigners, not all of whom are needed. The visitors may be compared unfavorably with the country's own skilled professionals who, the argument runs, understand the country's problems better than any outsider and are fully equal to coping with them.

This view was very widely held in Iran before all expatriates were withdrawn around the time of the Shah's fall. It was expressed there with more vehemence than elsewhere because the bulk of the expatriate community was commercially oriented, and even the United Nations development program was paid for by the Iranians.

A fair number of Latin American and Asian nations have reached the stage where they can dispense with many kinds of assistance which they once needed, in such fields as development planning, census taking, agricultural science, and banking.

But this is not to say that offers are necessarily turned down: Some cynically snare projects in which they have no particular interest for the sake of the cars, computers, foreign travel and other benefits in the aid package. Putting up with advisers is the price they have to pay.

There is a growing tendency for aid agencies to appoint local persons, usually with connections to the government, as consultants. The situation has led to the quip: "Foreign aid means taking from the poor in rich countries and giving to the rich in poor countries." Even if roughly equivalent services can be had more cheaply by hiring local consultants, using foreign taxpayers' money to pay or top up salaries in local currency is not easy to defend on a widespread basis.

Aid, some experts joke, means taking from the poor in rich states and giving to the rich in poor nations.

Whether the growing reliance on foreign-paid local talent does lighten the aid burden is open to question. In some developing countries there are clear signs that an influential new elite dependent on the continuance of aid is being created. It used to be taken for granted that the aim of technical assistance was the transfer of knowledge so that such assistance would become unnecessary. Now it seems that the mantle of expert is passing to the people formerly receiving assistance without the cost being passed on to their governments.

Yet it is important to understand that the rich countries are gaining from the growing sophistication of Third World manpower. Many developing countries are now substantial net exporters of highly trained persons, including medical doctors, engineers, scientists and other professionals.

Sometimes it falls to technical assistance to make good part of the brain drain. For some years Sri Lanka received huge numbers of Burmese and other Asian doctors under a UN volunteers program, because so many of its own medical personnel had departed.

Considering that so many countries are now less than welcoming for one reason or another, the expatriate expert's conduct can sometimes make a big difference to the success of his mission. Some pointers I have picked up the hard way are listed below.

— *The "adviser" is the doer.* Expect to be the principal actor in getting things done.

— *Hide your light under a bushel.* You are more likely to have your way if credit for it is shared.

— *Don't expect quick results.* Others will not have your sense of urgency.

— *Be flexible.* The job you will have to tackle may be different from the one you imagined.

— *Age helps.* In many situations an older person commands greater confidence, has more staying power and arouses less jealousy.

— *You can lead a horse to water, but ...* Your prescription may be good but the patient will sometimes be unable to act on it.

— *Make allowances for the failings of your counterparts.* They may be living and working under more trying conditions than you realize.

— *Accommodate to the culture, or at least show respect for it.* This implies some advance preparation.

The writer has served as an adviser to many governments, most recently in Bangladesh with the Harvard Institute for International Development. He contributed this comment to The International Herald Tribune.

Americans Abroad Need Not Hide

By Denis MacShane

GENEVA — Americans are now in a different category from the rest of us. Life at my Geneva office will never be the same.

The organization I work for rents out most of its building to a U.S. chemicals and plastics corporation. A few weeks back I arrived to find a security guard patrolling outside with a dog. The guard was demanding to see an ID card. In the underground parking lot another uniformed man was checking cars.

As a British citizen who reported for the BBC during the Northern Ireland terrorist bombing campaign on mainland Britain, security checks are nothing new to me.

For the past seven years I have been working in Switzerland, a country that takes security very seriously indeed. Strolling down the deluxe shopping streets of Geneva you can find some of the richest, most famous, most politically controversial people in the world — in every sense, perfect targets for terrorists.

But behind the scenes, discreet work by the Swiss authorities has kept terrorists at bay. The inhabitants of Geneva have not allowed concern about terrorism to affect their daily lives.

Until, that is, the American bombing of Tripoli. After the raid on Libya, the local American manager said that he had a directive to tighten up on security.

And so a nondescript office block in an industrial area far from downtown Geneva is now conspicuously guarded. Even while Switzerland remains terrorist-free, the people employed by this company have been told to take off any stickers from their cars saying "I Love L.A." or New York or whatever, not to wear T-shirts sporting American slogans, take off pins that have the stars and stripes in them, generally avoid any public identification of themselves as American citizens. Americans have not yet been told to stop patronizing any of the three McDonalds in Geneva.

This denial of Americans' identity and citizenship is alarming and potentially dangerous for America's future. When one nation's citizens living abroad cannot go openly about their business on a par with local inhabitants, cannot behave in the same way as local people, they become marked off and isolated from their neighbors.

The separation is dangerous because, following the abrupt cancellation of so many tourist trips by Americans, I sense a gap growing between the United States and Europe — not only in a war of newspaper editorials or political arguments about President Reagan's defense policy, but a more serious rupture of contacts and personal ties.

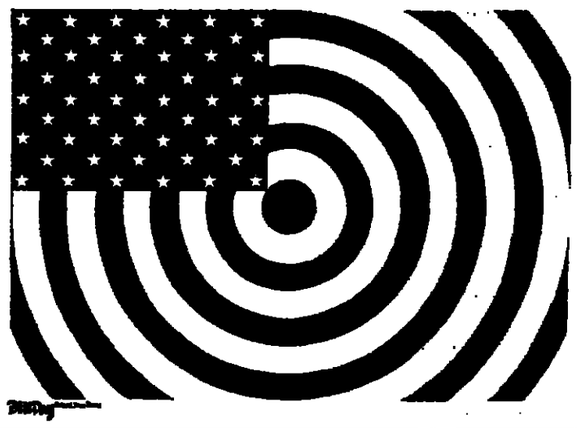
The bond between American unions and workers in other countries forged after World War II is just one of the ways America has made and kept friends in many parts of the world since 1945.

If American citizens are now to be encouraged to hold themselves aloof, then an era of postwar common neighborhood is over. How sad it is to see Americans develop a persecution complex about being the peculiar targets of terrorists when you consider the prior experiences of the British (attacks by the Irish Republican Army), the French (Paris is regularly shaken by explosions from various sources), the Italians and Belgians (who have been confronted with terrorism from the extreme right and left) or even the Swedes (who still mourn their murdered leader, Olof Palme).

The attack on Tripoli and subsequent reaction by Americans does not appear to have lessened world terrorism by one iota. The question is whether it heralds a new epoch of American behavior in the world.

If the answer is yes and Americans are encouraged to isolate themselves when living abroad, then the terrorists and their sponsors are well on the way to their idea of victory.

The writer works for the International Metalworkers Federation. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



Baker Initiative Is Languishing in Policy Stalemate

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Signs of discord on global economic policy multiply. Between Europe and the United States, a trade war threatens over European agricultural subsidies. Looking eastward towards Japan and Asia, the United States and Europe see no easy answer to the export-led dominance of the Pacific rim nations in world markets. Meanwhile, Third World countries, citing stage two of the Mexican crisis, fear rich nations underestimate the gravity of the overall debt situation.

And on another level, the major powers are engaged in an unresolved dispute on how to manage fiscal and monetary policies to prevent a potential global recession.

To the Reagan administration's credit, it has taken the lead in trying to generate a renewed spirit of international economic cooperation. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d offered initiatives in the past year on stabilizing exchange rates and on Third World debt that offer some hope. But since the dramatic initial decline of the dollar after Mr. Baker's talks with four other large countries last September, little has happened.

"We are now caught in a policy stalemate," says the New York economist, Henry Kaufman. "Nobody knows who moves first." For example, the Reagan administration feels that a new round of interest-rate reductions is needed to regenerate economic growth. But West Germany, anxious to protect its own citizens against renewed inflation, holds back. Instead, the Germans call on America to produce some real results in reducing its budget deficit.

On Third World debt, there is a similar dilemma. Under Mr. Baker's plan, the commercial banks are expected to provide new loans while the debtor countries are supposed to undertake economic reforms. So far, neither side is making the first move.

Meanwhile, the administration looks to the World Bank, under a new boss, Barber Conable, to take a lead role, expanding its loans among the borrowing nations. But the White House not only isn't asking for new money for the bank; it risks losing 20 percent of already approved commitments to Gramm-Rudman limitations, unless Mr. Reagan authorizes increased tax revenue to pay the bill.

The seven major nations need to pay more than lip service to the idea of a coordination of their policies.

Representative Dave Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, whose House subcommittee must approve all foreign-aid appropriations, says that without larger tax revenues the $15 billion foreign-aid bill that incorporates all monies for bilateral aid to Egypt, Israel, the Caribbean, as well as the multilateral development banks, will be cut by up to $4 billion to satisfy Gramm-Rudman targets.

Meanwhile, the dispute between the United States and Europe over the Common Agricultural Policy is growing hotter. On an intellectual level, few European leaders defend the CAP, which pays fat subsidies to European farmers. But with France and Germany each having 10 to 12 percent of their populations still on the farms, against 2 percent in the United States, "Europe will never succumb to American pressure to get rid of CAP," according to a leading French banker.

Moreover, the efforts to achieve greater coordination of international monetary policy, launched by Mr. Baker last September and endorsed in May at the Tokyo summit meeting, have stalled.

The central bankers among the leading industrial nations would be happy to see greater stability of exchange rates. But they worry about the momentum being generated for some form of "target zones" to control the big ups and downs of the dollar and other currencies in the exchange markets. They conclude that in such a system — which is supposed to keep rates from moving outside of an agreed-upon range — the politicians who can't easily get changes in their nations' tax and spending policies will call on them to adjust monetary policy.

Some of these issues will be addressed over the weekend at a private meeting among financial bigwigs in Zurich who want to keep the momentum going for international coordination. They will do well, a senior European central banker observes, to keep the markets believing that the authorities will come up with a private plan to deal with emergencies.

Something more than such an untidy, ad hoc system is needed to break out of the policy stalemate. The seven major nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, England, Canada and Italy — need to pay more than lip service to the idea of coordination of policy.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Confusion Over Abortion

George Will muddies an already muddled situation when he writes in favor of supplying anti-abortion literature to women seeking an abortion in his opinion column "An Abortion Arbitrariness Becomes Court Fanaticism" (*June 16*). Surely, he cannot expect the Supreme Court to hand down logical opinions on issues that are deliberately construed to be illogical and circumventive.

Extending the anti-abortionists' line of (un)reason, Americans who decide to get any form of medical aid — from vasectomies to plastic surgery to orthodontia — should be "warned" of the inherent dangers.

But if freedom of information is what they're after, why not also supply pro-abortion literature to women contemplating an abortion.

JOAN Z. SHORE.
Paris.

Animal Rights Activism

In response to the science report "Medical Research and the Animal-Rights Debate" (*June 12*) by Phil McCombs, you just mentioned the animal rights activists who are campaigning against the use of animals in medical research.

There are however those of us in the animal-rights movement who do understand the need for using animals in certain medical research. We are campaigning against:

- The continued misuse of animals in experiments where the results are clearly known. Such research is of no known benefit to man or animal except to provide employment for the researchers.
- Deaths resulting from the deplorable living conditions in which such animals are kept.

MARVIN GALPERIN.
Aachen, West Germany.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Taft Rates Well

NEW YORK — President W.H. Taft's administration elicits words of praise. The New York Sun says: "The President of the United States continues to give it an able and a dignified administration. He is frank, open, honest and brave. He has shown that he cannot be bulldozed by the threat or the hope of votes. He does things instead of bellowing about them." The Buffalo Commercial adds: "President Taft may never attain the popularity of Theodore Roosevelt, but his administration will leave a more lasting impression, for it will receive the commendation of the sound element of the country's citizenship." The Baltimore American remarks: "The Republican Party has no breaches. With the coming of the campaign there is no candidate in sight except President Taft who has any prospect for the nomination."

1936: Democrats' Go

PHILADELPHIA — Designed appeal to both conservative and eral members of the party, the platform as adopted by the Dem cratic National Convention [on J 26] declared as "self-evident tru that a modern government has "inescapable obligations to its zens" — the protection of family home, the establishment of a dem racy of opportunity and aid for overtaken by disaster. Chief plank the 2,000-word document includ expansion of the social security gram; fair prices for consumer producer; expansion of federal ha ing projects; a sweeping plan fo agriculture; protection of the righ labor to bargain collectively; as tance to youth; a program of pu works to aid the unemployed; sound currency; a balanced bud and reduction of the national deb

Rehnquist: Watershed In U.S. Law?

By Benno C. Schmidt Jr.

This is the second of two articles.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Judge Antonin Scalia is likely to be a strong ally of William Rehnquist on most constitutional issues, in harmony on questions of constitutional structure and philosophy. Judge Scalia has shown himself a powerful intellect. His scholarly skills in arranging the argument that probably exceed those of anyone now on the Supreme Court. He has a gregarious, winning personality. He seems virtually certain to bring tremendous strength to Justice Rehnquist's reactionary program as chief justice.

With Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, they will make a formidable bloc. If President Reagan makes only two more appointments, Justice Rehnquist may well preside over a court with a like-minded majority.

The consequences would be disturbing to contemplate and would distance the Rehnquist court from the court of Chief Justice Warren Burger almost as much as from that of Chief Justice Earl Warren's in the 1950s and '60s. The Burger court has largely confirmed the most significant constitutional work of the Warren court — race relations and reapportionment — has upheld and even extended the essential protections of freedom of the press created by the Warren court and has left largely intact several major elements of the Warren court's work in criminal procedure.

By most measures of judicial activism and doctrinal innovation, the Burger court exceeded in its significant decisions anything done by the Warren court. Historians will doubtless see the Burger court's decision to expedite the Watergate tapes case, and to rush the matter to judgment, before the House of Representatives could conclude its impeachment proceedings against President Nixon, as one of the prime crisis-resolving initiatives in the court's entire history.

In short, for all its many important differences with the Warren court, the Burger court left most of the Warren court's constitutional legacy intact, and embarked on several major activist forays of its own.

Now, presumably, Justice Rehnquist will have his chance as chief justice to lead the Supreme Court away from the activist, constitutional premises and methods of the Warren court. His record is at odds with virtually all major aspects of the Warren court's constitutional innovations.

It may be that America is ready for a reaction in constitutional fundamentals. The Warren court's effort to exorcise the constitutional demon of racism required the court to undo long-held patterns of deference to state courts and state legislatures. Racism was ingrained state law on race, criminality and elections.

The Warren court's activism rested on the notion that the Supreme Court must pursue the long-deferred vindication of the rights of blacks because of their exclusion from political participation and from the administration of criminal law, and because segregation reduced blacks to the status of legal outcasts. But now that black people are, at least in rudimentary and formal ways, participants in politics and law administration, the premise that judicial activism is essential to the constitutional protection of minorities is under challenge.

This threatens further constitutional progress for black people. Long-once habits of judicial deference, in with respect to race, they will tend to generalize themselves through constitutional law.

For the past 50 years, U.S. constitutional law has been playing out patterns set in motion by the constitutional revolution of 1938, when the Supreme Court retreated from judicial activism in economic regulation and began to build a theory of activism for protection of minority rights and civil liberties.

The nominations of Justice Rehnquist and Judge Scalia represent a major challenge to this jurisprudence of civil rights and liberties. In their approach to civil liberties, and perhaps civil rights as well, they seek for a degree of deference to the states and to the political branches that parallels the hands-off approach to review of economic regulation taken by the Supreme Court.

These two appointments constitute a greater challenge to the reform tradition of constitutional law than any seen for half a century.

The writer, president-designate of Yale University, was dean of the Columbia University Law School from 1984 to 1986. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Fear of Communism Reinforces the Racial Enmity in South Africa

(This article was written and sent to New York before the declaration June 12 of South Africa's emergency, which imposed press restrictions.)

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha has spoken at length about a Communist threat to the nation. The theme is not new among South Africa's white leaders, but increasingly it finds a kind of counterpoint in the country's segregated black townships.

For roughly a year it has been a custom at black political gatherings to pay some kind of homage to Marxism, for which any support is perceived by the white authorities as a challenge.

Sometimes it is the unfurling of a Soviet flag that makes the tribute. Other times, demonstrators chant slogans lauding the formal alliance between the outlawed African National Congress and the banned South African Communist Party.

In part of Alexandra Township outside Johannesburg is now known to residents as "Cuba." In Soweto, radical high-school students daubed paint on the wall of their school to rename it for Joe Slovo, the exiled chairman of the Communist Party.

The apparent growth of support — or at least sympathy — for the Communist Party is interpreted by some political commentators not so much as the embrace of detailed ideology, but as a gesture of defiance directed at the white authorities. And those authorities like to depict their conflict with black nationalism as a battle against the encroachment of Soviet-steered communism.

Yet the increasing readiness of militant blacks to voice support for Communists brings attention to a debate about the nature and extent of Communist influence on the African National Congress, the most prominent of the guerrilla movements seeking the overthrow of the South African government.

The debate is central to the reasons given by the white authorities for dealing harshly with black dissent. They say the stern measures are justified because some townships have become ungovernable pockets, as the African National Congress and its Communist allies have long predicted from their bases in exile.

In speeches white leaders have described the African National Congress as being no more than a front for the South African Communist Party.

In early June, the government published a 50-page booklet, "Talking With the ANC," which set out to prove that there is overwhelming Communist influence among the African National Congress leaders.

The document asserted that 23 of the 30 members of the organization's National Executive Committee "are known to have present or past association-membership with" the South African Communist Party, which has been outlawed since 1950.

Moreover, the booklet depicted the congress, which many blacks regard as an emblem of the struggle against apartheid, as a Communist-inspired terrorist organization that "does not differ at all from the PLO, IRA and the Red Brigades."

The document had its anomalies. It quoted at length from documents and people whose utterances are technically banned in South Africa. And in contrast with the authorities' desire to disparage exiled foes, the booklet seemed to tacitly acknowledge the status of the African National Congress among many blacks.

But the impressions the document sought to create, critics said, were oversimplified, from selective quotations drawn from congress documents and designed to counter the idea among many blacks that, at some stage, the organization might provide a workable government for a South Africa ruled by the majority.

"There is no question that there is a strong Marxist element within the ANC and that the ANC lines itself up with anti-imperialist forces," said Tom Lodge, South Africa's principal white academic expert on the Pretoria government's exiled foes.

Neither is it an issue that "the ANC is prepared to use violence, receives help from the Soviet Union and is generally supportive of Soviet foreign policy," he said. The congress and the Communist Party have, between them, supported Soviet actions in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, and refer routinely to the United States as an imperialist power.

BUT Mr. Lodge said that many of the organization's anti-American statements were "knee-jerk Third Worldism" and that official estimates of Communist influence on the 30 members of the executive board were open to challenge.

"It's a matter of detail how many Communists are on the national executive," he said in an interview at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. "I would say 13. The ANC would say less."

"It is true that the ANC has members of the Communist Party," the organization's exiled president, Oliver Tambo, said in The Cape Times newspaper Nov. 4.

Both the African National Congress and the Communist Party have in recent years scorned the government's program of slow political change, hoping to keep it from taking root and obstructing their plans for more sweeping change.

"The ANC was established in 1912 and the SA Communist Party in 1921," Mr. Tambo said, "and so there has been an overlapping of membership all along the line."

But Mr. Tambo said: "The ANC is accepted by the SACP as leading the struggle. There is absolute loyalty to that position. It is often suggested that the ANC is controlled by the Communist Party, by Communists. Well, I have been long enough in the ANC to know that that has never been true."

The authorities dispute that assertion, saying the South African Communist Party is prepared to let the congress lead the fight for "national liberation" only for the time being.

The authorities, and some Communist Party theorists, say Communists will eventually seek to take over the nation's leadership as part of what the government calls "a two-phase process of revolution which has as its objective the establishment of a Communist state."

Articles in the South African Communist Party's quarterly exile publication, The African Communist, reinforce the view that the party itself sees the congress as a mass movement capable of overthrowing white rule and paving the way for change in South Africa under the leadership of the Communist Party.

But its ability to do so is disputed by some political commentators, who argue that, even if the nation's white rulers negotiated their own demise, Communist influence would be offset by other constituencies.

One might be the conservative Zion Christian Church, which claims a following of at least 2.5 million blacks. Another is the Zulu-based and moderate Inkatha movement of Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, which says it has a following of more than one million. And, some of the government's foes acknowledge in private conversations, no successor to the governing Afrikaner hierarchy would wish to immediately dismantle a capitalist-based economy that is the continent's richest.

"The difficulty for the ANC," were it to take power, Mr. Lodge said, "is going to be meeting the aspirations for redistribution of wealth and Socialist intervention" in the economy.

IF there is one area of concern about the congress, Mr. Bloom said, it is the group's ties to the Communist Party, which were not explained at the meetings last year. It is evident that the memberships of the African National Congress and the Communist Party overlap.

Joe Slovo, who denies Pretoria's assertions that he is a colonel in the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, is at once chairman of the South African Communist Party, a member of the African National Congress's national executive board and the third-in-command of Spear of the Nation, the military wing of the congress.

Mr. Lodge said that Mr. Slovo, a white lawyer, is also credited with helping draw up the Freedom Charter, a 1955 document that stands as the congress manifesto. It calls for setting up a unitary South Africa governed by universal franchise and with a Socialist economic system.

Mr. Lodge said that neither Mr. Tambo, president of the African National Congress, nor its imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela, are probably Communists.

The organization's leaders also say Pretoria is wrong to call the organization a terrorist group.

"There is a lot of exaggeration about this terrorism," Mr. Tambo said in the November interview with The Cape Times. The conversation took place before a series of land-mine and bomb attacks at the turn of the year that killed 13 whites in a month.

The congress took responsibility for the mine explosions, near the northern border with Zimbabwe and Botswana, and said a pre-Christmas bomb attack on a southern resort was an unauthorized action by its forces. The organization espoused violence and sabotage as a means of overthrowing white rule after the government outlawed the group in 1960.

"We could have been terrorists if we had wanted to," Mr. Tambo said, "but we chose not to be. We did not want to be seen as terrorists. We are trying to put on pressure and we have been notoriously restrained in our armed actions."

The Pretoria government disputes his contention. In May 1983, 19 persons were killed when a car bomb exploded in Pretoria.

In June 1985, Mr. Tambo was asked whether a shift by the congress away from its policy of trying to hit economic and military installations, to a policy of indiscriminate violence against civilians. But Mr. Lodge said that did not seem to be the case.

The government interpreted the comment as the congress would maintain its traditional distinction between "soft" civilian targets and "hard" military and industrial targets. "The distinction between 'soft' and 'hard' is going to disappear in an intensified confrontation, in an escalating conflict," he said.

"Even the fiercest broadcasts on Radio Freedom," he said, "make clear that the attacks are to be against collaborators." Radio Freedom, the mouthpiece of the congress, is frequently used to call upon black radicals in the townships to attack blacks deemed stooges of the white authorities and to complement the guns and explosives of insurgent infiltrators with cruder, home-made weapons, like gasoline bombs.

In military terms, the congress has not been fighting on the same scale as the conflict in Rhodesia, for example, before it became independent Zimbabwe, when almost 30,000 people, 450 of them whites, died in seven years of conflict.

ACCORDING to the authorities, about 80 people, nearly half of them white, have died in congress rebel attacks since 1976. Hundreds more blacks have died in township violence in which so-called comrades, exhorted by external broadcasts by the congress and spurred by more localized angers, have killed those they accused of being collaborators with white rule.

According to Mr. Lodge, the African National Congress has 8,000 to 10,000 trained guerrillas, but no more than a few hundred are believed to be in South Africa at any one time. The authorities say the guerrillas receive basic training in Angola and Tanzania.

In all this, the guerrillas seem to offer more a symbol of defiance and opposition than the hope of a black army with any chance of conquering Africa's best-equipped and most efficient military machine. And the African National Congress alliance with the Communists seems to enhance that status among radical black youths.

"I'm not sure if everybody has a full knowledge of what Communism is," a black reporter said in a conversation in Soweto early this year, "but as a show of defiance to the government it has a lot of appeal."

As long ago as 1964, Mr. Mandela said at the end of his trial on sabotage and terrorism charges that the Communist Party was "the only political group which was prepared to work with the Africans for the attainment of political rights and a stake in society."

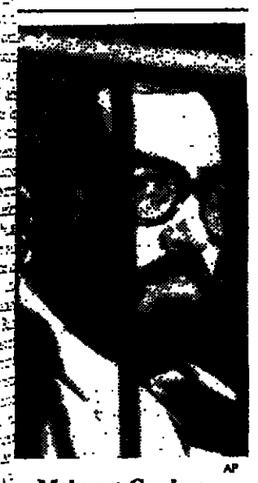
"Because of this there are many Africans who, today, tend to equate freedom with Communism," he said. "They are supported in this belief by a legislature which brands all exponents of democratic government and African freedom as Communists."

The authorities depict the alliance as part of a longstanding Soviet design to infiltrate the African National Congress and use it to implant Moscow's influence at Africa's wealthy and strategically located southern tip.

But Mr. Lodge said "The ANC does not need to be coy about its association" with the Communists. "The SACP is not something that is disapproved of by young people."

The Associated Press

Oliver Tambo, and the funeral of alleged guerrillas killed by the police. A makeshift Communist flag was displayed. Large funerals are now banned under an emergency decree.



AP

Mohawat Gandura

Arabs Protest Conditions in Italian Prison

The Associated Press

GENOA — Defendants in the Achille Lauro hijacking trial have complained about their prison conditions, with one of them even staging a mock suicide in his cell to attract attention, according to a report read in court Thursday.

Judge Lino Monteverde read the court a telegram from officials at Savara Prison, a maximum-security installation outside Genoa, where the defendants had been transferred after a courtroom outburst June 20.

The telegram said that Mohawat Gandura, also known as Ibrahim Nasari, tied a sheet to a cell bar Wednesday while prison employees watched. The officials called Gandura's action a "staged" gesture to protest the food and the strict surveillance.

Mr. Gandura is a minor defendant in the trial, charged only with aiding and abetting the hijackers.

After the telegram was read, Magid al-Molqi, the hijacker accused of killing Leon Klinghoffer, an American passenger on the Italian cruise ship, complained that the prison atmosphere was too "oppressive."

The Achille Lauro was seized off Egypt on Oct. 7 as it was on a Mediterranean cruise with more than 400 passengers.

Three of the Palestinian hijackers on trial later came under Italian jurisdiction when an Egyptian jet taking them to Tunis was forced by U.S. Navy jets to land in Italy. The other 12 defendants are charged with aiding and abetting the hijackers.

The trial was adjourned until today, when a lawyer representing the family of Mr. Klinghoffer's daughters is scheduled to argue as part of a civil lawsuit for damages.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Frankfurt Rates High In EC Cities Survey

BRUSSELS — Frankfurt is the most socially, environmentally and economically attractive city in the European Community and Liverpool the least, according to the preliminary results of a study of 103 urban areas compiled for the European Commission. West German cities are rated highly, and many British cities did poorly. All the main French towns have improved rapidly over the past decade.

The study, carried out at the University of Reading, England, measured per-capita income, unemployment, net migration and the supply of hotel rooms.

Such old industrial towns and ports as Dortmund, West Germany; Lille, France; Turin; Belfast; Glasgow and Rotterdam scored poorly. Cities in agricultural areas with recent industrial growth, like Munich and Bordeaux, or cities with relatively little manufacturing, like Bologna, scored higher.

Greenwich Stargazers Move to Cambridge

LONDON — The centuries-old Royal Greenwich Observatory, at Herstmonceux Castle, East Sussex, is to be moved to Cambridge University, in spite of a campaign by astronomers to prevent the closure and sale of the Sussex site.

The observatory was founded by King Charles II in 1675 at Greenwich Park in southeast London. Though the buildings there and surrounding gardens remain a tourist attraction, the observatory itself was moved in 1948 to Herstmonceux, 60 miles (100 kilometers) to the southwest, because the polluted air over London made observation difficult.

A spokesman for the Scientific and Engineering Research Council said that the observatory no longer served its main purpose because light produced by cities impeded the use of telescopes. About 80 percent of the staff now does administrative and technical work for new British telescopes in the Canary Islands and in Hawaii.

Belgium's Walloons To Learn More Dutch

BRUSSELS — Children in Belgium's French-speaking region of Wallonia will be encouraged to learn Dutch as a second language in school, André Damseaux, the education minister responsible for French-speakers, announced last week. Mr. Damseaux said he wanted French-speakers to be able "to fight with equal weapons with the Flemings for jobs of responsibility." High government jobs in Belgium are open only to persons competent in both French and Dutch.

Most educated Flemings, who grow up speaking Dutch, also speak good French, but educated Walloons seldom bother to learn Dutch. Brussels, although four-fifths francophone, is officially bilingual, and the study of Dutch in the capital's French-speaking schools has been compulsory since 1963.

The choice of Dutch as a second language will be optional for the time being, but Mr. Damseaux said he hoped to make it compulsory soon.

Around Europe

ROME — Six of 10 Italians are happy to live in their country, according to a recent opinion poll. The Institute for Political, Economic and Social Studies reported that 57 percent of the population was satisfied with life in Italy, compared to 44 percent two years ago.

LONDON — British Freemasons will no longer have to pledge that their tongues will be cut out and their throats slit if they break their oaths of membership. The United Grand Lodge of Britain said it has decided to remove the traditional references to physical penalties in initiation rites.

In Detecting Drugs, It's Hogs Over Dogs

HANNOVER, West Germany — Louise, the world's only drug-sniffing police pig, has returned to duty after suspension and has been promoted. The Lower Saxony State Interior Ministry had decided earlier this year to send Louise into retirement, and therefore most likely to the slaughterhouse, as bad for the police force image. But the ministry, taking to heart an appeal from the opposition Greens party, has now given her the official rank of "SWS," short for *Schnüffelwildschwein*, or "sniffing pig."

Pigs have been used for centuries in France to sniff out truffles, and tests proved Louise's superiority over German Shepherd dogs in detecting hidden drugs.

The Greens also asked that pigs be used instead of dogs to control demonstrations because they would be less inclined to attack protesters. That request was rejected.

— Compiled by SYTSKE LOOIJEN

Mike Theiler/Reuters

ET DEUX CAFES, S'IL VOUS PLAIT — French waiters taking part in their annual race, during which they had to cover a course carrying a bottle of beer and two glasses.

Seattle Area Bans Capsule Sale for 90 Days in Cyanide Scare

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The King County authorities were directed to confiscate most over-the-counter capsule medications found on store shelves, and the sale of most such drugs were banned statewide for 90 days to counter cyanide poisonings that have killed two persons.

The 90-day statewide ban on sales of nonfused capsules, approved Wednesday by the Washington Pharmacy Board, formally takes effect after paperwork is completed, probably by Friday, said Chuck Kleeberg, chief of environmental sciences for the Seattle-King County Health Department.

The ban was prompted by the discovery of cyanide Tuesday in a bottle of Anacin-3 capsules during a random check, the fifth bottle of pain medication found to contain cyanide. The two persons killed earlier this month had taken Extra-Strength Excedrin.

Meantime, the county agency banned the sale of two-part, nonfused capsules in the county and directed health department officials to check stores and confiscate the medications, if necessary, starting Thursday.

About 95 percent of all over-the-counter medication in capsule form is available in other forms, and the rest would be available as prescription medication, not affected by the ban, officials said. In Washington, the U.S. commissioner of food and drugs, said he knew of no other states imposing such a ban.

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Great Britain	£	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£.Irl.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	200	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

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SPORTS

Maradona Leads Argentina Into Cup Final Against West Germany

Midfielder Strikes 2 Sparkling Goals To Defeat Belgium

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Diego Maradona, displaying majestic skills and exhilarating change of pace, scored two goals on Wednesday and led Argentina into the World Cup final with 2-0 victory over Belgium.

Argentina, the 1978 champion, will play West Germany at Azteca Stadium in Sunday's final.

Maradona, who also scored both goals in Argentina's quarterfinal victory over England, beat the Belgian defense in the 52nd and 63d minutes. Each goal was a product of his sublime close control and deadly scoring instinct.

On his first goal, Maradona took a pass from Jorge Burruchaga and accelerated past two defenders before slanting a shot across Belgium's advancing goalkeeper, Jean-Marie Pfaff, and inside the far post.

Eleven minutes later, Maradona's wizardry nailed Belgium's fate and ended the European country's romantic World Cup story.

Picking up the ball with his right foot on the edge of the penalty area, he swept past three defenders, somehow changed balance and twisted on to his left foot before firing a shot past Pfaff.

Four minutes later, Maradona almost completed what would have been a deserved hat trick, firing an angled shot just wide of a post after bursting again into the area.

By the end, the Belgian defense was reduced to shirt-tugging, pushing and body checks to subdue Maradona.

As he left the field, Maradona received a standing ovation. Shirtless, he jumped for joy before running down the players' tunnel.

"This is the happiest day of my life ... until Sunday," Maradona said. "We have gotten great satisfaction from this victory but we can't talk about total victory yet because the Germans are so strong."

Belgian Coach Guy Thys, whose team plays for third place against France in Puebla on Saturday, saw what everyone else witnessed — the world's greatest soccer star taking control.

Grunn Fotgo/The Associated Press

Diego Maradona chips ball past Belgian defenders Daniel Veyt, left, and Georges Grun and over goalie Jean-Marie Pfaff

"I believe we were defeated by the best player. If you put Maradona in my team, then Belgium would play in the final match," Thys said.

"I congratulate Argentina. I cannot say anything more than we were defeated by a better team. Their victory was totally deserved."

While Maradona was again Argentina's deadly weapon, Burruchaga confirmed his status as one of the tournament's outstanding supporting midfielders.

Skillful on the ball and a deft passer, Burruchaga — who plays for Nantes in France — linked up time and again with Maradona to pry open the Belgian backline.

Argentine coach Carlos Bilardo said Maradona had proved that he is "a superb player in this tournament, that he has conditioned himself for it. He is a distinct influence on the others."

The victory clinched Argentina's third World Cup final appearance. In 1930 it lost, 4-2, to Uruguay, but in 1978 it beat the Netherlands, 3-1, after extra time. After Wednesday's game, Argentina will be the favorite to take the trophy again.

Bilardo said West Germany was a team "working as a whole. I did not manage to watch its entire semifinal against France but I saw players rise above themselves and obviously we can expect to have it tough on Sunday."

Thys sent his team out for the semifinal with the same tactics of containment and counterattacking that his team had used to upset the Soviet Union and Spain in the previous two rounds.

For the first half, the plan worked well as the Belgians weathered Argentina's furious opening attack and settled down to play neat, controlled soccer, especially in midfield where Georges Grun and Jan Ceulemans were always prominent.

But Argentina — with valuable support from midfielders Hector Enrique and Sergio Batista whose physical commitment and mobility aided Argentina's fluid build-ups — slowly undid and outwitted Belgium's resistance.

For short spells during the game Belgium was even in control. But then Maradona would intervene.

He had given an early warning of his intentions in the ninth minute when he produced a searing 25-meter (27-yard) volley that Belgian goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff could only parry. The ball fell to Jorge Valdano but the striker used his arm to nudge it into the net.

Belgium fought their way back into the game, but were unable to open the Argentine defense on more than one occasion. This came in the 21st minute when Grun shot poorly and wide after Daniel Veyt had headed down a cross from the tireless Frank Vercauteren.

In addition to his two goals and his near-miss soon after, Maradona also set up chances for Enrique, Julio Olarticoechea and Valdano, who blasted the ball over the bar of an unguarded goal.

Belgium should have been level at 1-1 when Nico Claesen failed to tap in from near the goal; he was taken by surprise when Grun drove a diagonal cross into the goal area and could do no more than divert it high over the bar.

The only other time Belgium came close to scoring in the second half was when Grun brought a fingertip save from Nery Pumpido in the dying minutes.

Thys, looking ahead to Sunday's final, said: "A lot will depend on which team is in better condition. Personally, I think that with Maradona, Argentina can do it.

"As for us, what is past is past. Now we will concentrate on the European championships."

(AP, Reuters)

German Managers Stress Efficiency, Not Excitement

By Paul Radford
Reuters

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — West Germany's passage into its fifth World Cup final after Wednesday's 2-0 victory over France has been another triumph of efficiency and experience.

The West Germans' clinical but somewhat unimaginative style of play has excited few fans in Mexico.

But while such teams as Brazil, Denmark, France and the Soviet Union brought the tournament to life with their entertaining play, West Germany has survived them all to reach the final.

Before the competition started, West German manager Franz Beckenbauer upset his players by saying they had no chance of winning the World Cup. He said then the semifinals would be the limit.

"Since we won the World Cup in 1974, West German football has gone into a deep slump," he said when taking charge of the team two years ago after its dismal performance in the European championship in France.

"It may well take us another 10 years to be great again," he said.

Beckenbauer does not claim to have a great team but it has remained true to the West German tradition of World Cup success.

In nine appearances at World Cup finals, since being readmitted in 1954 after World War II, West Germany has reached nine quarterfinals, seven semifinals and five finals, all records.

Soccer experts usually attribute the team's success to its efficiency and fighting spirit. West Germany is always a hard side to beat; it defends solidly and fights to the bitter end.

The team, one of the oldest in the tournament, also has experience on its side. Six regulars are in their thirties — goalkeeper Harald Schumacher, defenders Hans-Peter Briegel, Norbert Eder and Ditmar Jakobs, midfielder Felix Magath and striker Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

Nick Didlick/Reuters/United Press

West German tackle sends France's Luis Fernandez

"When the team goes out on the field, they all play for each other, work for each other, and believe in each other," Beckenbauer said. "That's the reason why we've done so well in Mexico."

After Wednesday's semifinal, a disappointed French manager, Henri Michel, summed up the problem of playing West Germany.

"You can never write them off," he said. "When they're behind, they never believe they will lose and they just keep fighting."

The French know that to their cost having lost two consecutive World Cup semifinals to West Germany. Four years ago in Seville, Spain, the West Germans came from 3-1 down in extra time to tie the game and win on penalties.

Then as now, a team dismissed as little better than average, went all the way to the final.

For Michel, the loss probably means the end of the most successful team in French soccer.

Some members of t... which during the last four... won the European cha... and reached two World C... finals, are at the end of th... national careers. Others a... 30 and could be replaced... ger players before the 1... championship finals in 19...

"It's a huge disappoin... the hearts of some pla... have played together for... long time and for whom... certainly the last big cha... Michel said.

"I feel extremely sorry... that they could not go th... the final. I have no reg... make to my players."

Central defender Mar... expressed the sadness felt... of his teammates: "This... last match of my internat... reer. It was the biggest dis... ment of my career."

FIFA Selects Brazilian To Officiate Cup Final

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — A Brazilian will referee the World Cup final for the second successive time following Wednesday's announcement that Romualdo Arppi Filho will officiate at Sunday's game between Argentina and West Germany.

Arppi, 47, who speaks Spanish but no German, follows Arnaldo Coelho who was the first non-European to take charge of a final when he refereed the 1982 game between Italy and West Germany in Madrid.

FIFA, soccer's world governing body, said the linesmen for the game would be Erik Fredriksson of Sweden and Costa Rica's Berny Ulloa.

England's George Courtney will referee the third place play-off game in Puebla on Saturday between France and Belgium. Hernan Silva of Chile and Syrian Jamal al-Sharif will be his linesmen.

Arppi is in his first World Cup finals although he officiated at the Olympic Games in 1968, 1980 and 1984.

In the '86 World Cup finals, Arppi refereed the first-round game between France and the Soviet Union and the second-round match between Mexico and Bulgaria. Neither game appeared to pose any problems for an offi... has held a FIFA badge f...

Sunday's final is co... widely regarded as D... dona against West Ger...

And César Luis Me... coach who guided Argen... 1978 World Cup triumph... a warning note Wednesd...

"Maradona can only be... with the complicity of th... ees," Menotti said. "That's... fear we must have."

He said that the West G... did not play with "the noti... teams like England and Be...

"Maradona will have a... persecution from one man... [Hans Peter] Briegel, and th... ries me.

"But if the laws of the g... strictly adhered to there... player in the world who c... Maradona," he said, addi... FIFA has to insist on the... tion of the players.

Menotti said such protect... not provided in the last Wo...

He said Maradona is th... player in the game capable... suring up to the legendary P...

"I said in 1982 that if ... could become the legitimate... Pele's throne it was Marado... this is being confirmed in... in Mexico," Menotti sa...

Soccer All-Stars to Play In July to Aid UNICEF

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — A soccer all-star game featuring World Cup standouts will be played at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, on July 27 and the expected $4 million in proceeds will be given to UNICEF, FIFA officials have announced in Mexico City.

João Havalange, president of the international soccer federation, said other sports should follow the example and raise additional money with other events around the world.

The game will feature a team from the Americas, co-coached by Carlos Bilardo of Argentina and Bora Milutinovich of Mexico, against a team from the rest of the world. That squad will be coached by Franz Beckenbauer of West Germany and Johann Cruyff of the Netherlands.

Among the players scheduled to appear for the Americas are: Carreca, Zico and Julio César of Brazil; Roberto Fernández and Julio César Romero of Paraguay; Hugo Sánchez, Fernando Quirarte and Manuel Negrete of Mexico; and Diego Maradona, Jorge Valdano and Daniel Passarella of Argentina.

Players for the opposing team include: Pat Jennings of Northern Ireland; Gary Lineker of England; Emilio Butragueño of Spain; Michel Platini of France; Soren Lerby of Denmark; Hans-Peter Briegel and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge of West Germany; Park Chang Sun of South Korea; Bruno Conti and Antonio Cabrini of Italy; and ... hammed Timoumi of Moroc...

Meanwhile, Havalange ha... that he would like to hold th... World Cup in Asia, sped... China.

Under Havalange, the ... World Cup in Spain rais... number of tournament team... 16 to 24, bringing greater A... representation from Asia, ... and the Middle East.

In 1982, teams from the C... oon, Kuwait and Algeria took... This year the representatives... Morocco, Algeria, South ... and Iraq. *(AP)*

Kohl to Attend Final in Mexico

United Press International

BONN — Chancellor ... mut Kohl plans to fly to Mex... Saturday to see West Ger... play Argentina in the Sun... World Cup final.

Kohl said he would ke... promise to go to Mexico if W... Germany beat France.

"It was an exciting game," Kohl said Thursday of West Germany's 2-0 defeat of Fra... in a semifinal match.

"We were anxious in the s... ond half," he said. "The Ge... man team deserved its victo... The team has improved consi... erably."

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SPORTS

Tom Sakkeveris/Reuters

Michel Platini: The inner struggle for inspiration was lost.

In the Wake of Bias's Death: 'It Can't Happen to Me'

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What will be the effects of Len Bias's death on other young athletes? Will they be so frightened at the possibility of mortality from cocaine use — any cocaine use, any amounts — that they will cease and desist?

"One can only hope so," said Dr. Jeffrey Rosecan, "but I don't think so."

Rosecan is the director of the Cocaine Abuse Treatment program at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. He has had extensive experience in the area, especially with athletes. He said there is a sense of adolescent naivete among some top-flight athletes that may produce an aura of "omnipotence and invulnerability."

It was suggested that there has been enough information available about the ill-effects of drugs — and the tragic, headlined cases of athlete drug users such as Micheal Ray Richardson, John Lucas, John Drew, Quintin Dailey and Walter Davis, among National Basketball Association players, and the incarceration of such football players as Mercury Morris and baseball players Vida Blue and Willie Aikens and Willie Wilson — that a player of the stature of Bias, with the potential of Bias, and with the future of Bias, that he wouldn't get within three blocks of the stuff, or its pushers and users.

As a 6-foot-8-inch (2.03-meter), 210-pound (95-kilogram) all-America basketball player for the University of Maryland, the first pick of the Boston Celtics and the second over all in the recent NBA draft, it appeared that Bias was headed for a great pro basketball career. That all ended when he died a week ago Thursday morning after having stayed up all the previous night celebrating his good fortune.

"Some athletes are sheltered psychologically and live in an unreal world," said Rosecan. "The Bias death may affect them in the short run, and give thought to what happened to him, but then memories are short, and they'll continue in the pattern they've developed."

Rosecan said that since the death of Bias he has received about 50 phone calls inquiring about drug use. Some had been from parents, he said, "but most of them are from middle-aged executives wanting to know how dangerous it is for them to continue snorting cocaine, and do I have any statistics."

> **'The Bias death may affect them in the short run . . . but then memories are short.'**
>
> — *Dr. Jeffrey Rosecan*

He tells them, "It's Russian roulette. A little bit can kill you, or a lot may not kill you. It depends on your particular physical constitution, and timing, and the amount and type of cocaine. And no, I don't have any statistics."

He added, "But it happens every day that people die of cocaine abuse. Any big-city emergency room has deaths around the clock related to cocaine intoxication. But it's called simply 'cardiac arrest — of undetermined origin.' It's only when there is some notoriety involved that the medical examiner is called in to investigate, as was the case with Len Bias."

Cocaine intoxication is what the Maryland medical examiner determined that Bias died from, though exactly how he died is still not known. A grand jury is about to inquire into that matter.

There is speculation that Bias may have been freebasing cocaine, which is smoked and is nearly twice the concentration of a normal intake of powder, which is snorted. This speculation comes from a quotation attributed to a teammate who was present. The teammate reportedly said, "Hey, Len, you're hittin' the pipe too hard."

There is also a question as to whether this was the first time that Bias used drugs. From what has been reported, the guess is that it was not. There seemed to be a certain familiarity with a man who was intimated to be knowledgeable about drugs, who sat behind the bench at most of the University of Maryland games, was a "friend" of Bias's, and was said to have driven with him on late Wednesday night or early Thursday morning to a corner in Washington noted for drug-dealing.

Yet Bias had undergone physical tests, by several NBA teams, that included checks for drug use. None was found. "The very best tests — and not everyone uses the very best tests — will show cocaine use for no more than five to seven days preceding the test," said Rosecan.

Rosecan was asked, from his experience, just what Len Bias might have been thinking the night he took the drugs.

"I can only guess, of course," he said, "but he might have been thinking, 'It can't happen to me. I'm too young. I'm too talented, I'm too smart. I'm invulnerable.'"

World Cup Dream Ends Sadly

International Herald Tribune

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — Maradona. In any guage, at any place the world of soccer meets in xico, the name transcends the tournament. He is the superstar, the only superstar at this World p," declared veteran Yugoslav coach Ivan Toplack, e of the sport's most authoritative observers. "Platini, l all the rest, they do not even come close." Toplack's rugged old face was wreathed in smiles m the genuine pleasure of watching genius, even m afar. We were in Guadalajara airport, having n the sad eclipse of the French. Like hundreds of ers, we crowded around the airport television nitors.

Maradona, though it seems untrue, is one player. ty, our instinct, had taken us to the more even

ROB HUGHES

ggle between France and West Germany, a repeat he 1982 World Cup semifinal.

ut Maradona will not go away and is ours for this kend at least. His second consecutive two-goal, ch-winning performance — this time without the leyball touch — brought a boyish smile that sug-ted he was at long last recapturing the pure joy of ng the most gifted player on the planet.

rance, alas, will not now, not even with the the best m in its history, fulfill the hopes harbored by lions. The artistry of a side committed to the most antic soccer since the Brazilians of 1970 had begun retrievable decline and against the powerful, ob-ate West Germans the French were their own dows. The team had been a most beautiful flower, the petals were withering before our eyes.

Michel Platini has turned 31, a terrible age where the y starts to betray the mind. Cruel to say it, but tini's touch has been frustratingly off and this time nce simply asked too much of its prince. From the d minute, when goalkeeper Joël Bats allowed a hard harmless looking West German shot to bounce off hands and into the goal, to the final moments when far more dominant Harald Schumacher, in West many's goal, outwitted Platini, the French star's r struggle for inspiration was lost.

e had moved farther upfield than he likes. Instead perating in his deep role, which enables him to split osing defenses with long passes, he was trying to ath life into an attack that has never in eight years asured up to the four *mousquetaires* of its midfield. e was trying to find at least one more goal of tiny to match that scored against Brazil last week. t instead of the luxury of stealing forward unno-d, he was an obvious figure rigidly marked, more at ds with himself and with the sharper timing needed en the passes are played from behind.

There was, for Platini, none of that refreshing fun t is suddenly springing up in Maradona, six years junior. Platini's face constantly betrayed his fa-e and disbelief. The hint of arrogance in his stride s never there. The shoulders were rounded. The ression as he flung himself at a ball, sensing that umacher's fist would clear it ahead of him, regis-ed futility.

The most creative player in European soccer was ying without conviction. Platini knew it, Schu-acher knew it. And, by the 90th minute, when Platini ived fractionally late, he made a gesture, without hint of a smile, as if to kick the goalie's ribs. The kick was never intended. It was the white flag ing shown.

Platini's distress was symbolic. France, a team in decline, was smothered by the efficiency of a West erman 11 that moved like a machine. A basically imaginative, physical machine, but one in control.

McHale Seeks NBA Testing

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Kevin McHale of the Boston Celtics said Wednesday that the cocaine-related death of Len Bias had made him willing to undergo drug testing. He also urged the National Basketball Association Players Association to back a tough testing policy.

"Lenny Bias's tragedy was a rude awakening," McHale said in The Boston Herald. "Death sneaks up on you. We have to do something to decrease the chances of something like this occurring again.

"The hell with the Players Association on this particular issue. They should be trying to help players rather than being concerned about protecting them from being caught."

The association opposes compulsory testing.

■ **Probe of Death Stymied**

The investigation into the death of Bias, the University of Maryland basketball star who died of cocaine intoxication, has been stymied because three prime witnesses have refused to cooperate, a spokesman for the Prince George's County police in Maryland said Wednesday, The New York Times reported.

Terry Long, David Gregg and Brian Tribble were said by friends and investigative officials to have been in the dormitory suite with Bias in the hours before he died.

"They're the three key people and so far they've refused to come forward to talk to us," said Corporal Bruce Gentile of the Prince George's County police.

Under Maryland narcotics laws, anyone subpoenaed to testify to a grand jury about narcotics automatically receives immunity if he testifies without waiving immunity.

Alain Giresse, the little Bordeaux pocket general who is nearing 34, clearly was unable to last an hour at this heat and altitude. Jean Tigana's daring runs, at 31, had become too sporadic. And the phenomenal stamina of Luis Fernandez, the driving influence against Italy and Brazil, simply could not go on holding the French together. Fernandez was not cowed by Germans but by the superhuman efforts expended in games past. He began the semifinal tired but irreplaceable.

Diminish all four midfield qualities and France is an ordinary side. Manuel Amoros and Patrick Battiston, even Max Bossis, can come through occasionally. But with Dominique Rocheteau hurt, with neither Yannick Stopyra nor Bruno Bellone providing a surprise, the sum total of France's effort was impotency.

Fare thee well, *les bleus*. Come again, bring us fantasy and the spirit of French football as defined by this aged team's creator, Michel Hidalgo.

"Believing in dreams," he said, "is often the only way of achieving reality. If you don't believe in something it is difficult to attain it."

West Germany, of course, found another way, a more pragmatic way. It is certainly, in its own way, quite undeniable. But it is less lovable.

France, having conquered Europe despite tiring in the 1984 championship, may not for many years recreate the artistry of this team. It may never. Great teams can be built only on the coincidence of great performers coming together at one time. Ask the Dutch of the 1970s, the Hungarians of the 1950s, the Danes and the Russians who currently have some of the components without a complete set. Even ask the Brazilians, whose attempt at repeating greatness is tantalizingly out of sequence.

Yet, if it means anything in its fallen hour, France may feel pride in generating a path for others to follow. And others are waking up to the thrill of the chase for something beyond the bankrupt philosophy of winning at all costs. Canada, one of the determined emerging soccer nations, has a new director of coaching, Dick Howard, a Liverpudlian former goalie. Rather than merely following the English pattern of force and aggression, he is scouting at this World Cup for ideas that might take the Canadians on the route of the French, the Brazilians, the Danes.

Small consolation, perhaps. A sad end to a World Cup, maybe. But the dream seems surely worth pursuing. The alternative is a boring efficiency that few will applaud and which the French probably would never master anyway.

John Redman/The Associated Press

Mats Wilander leans into a serve during a difficult second-round match against Andrew Castle of Britain. Wilander, seeded second, won by 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (0-7), 6-4, 6-0.

Wilander and Evert Barely Elude Upsets

By Larry Siddons
The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — Second-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden survived a powerful challenge Thursday from wild-card entry Andrew Castle of Britain, escaping by 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (0-7), 6-4, 6-0, to gain the third round of men's singles at Wimbledon.

The women's No. 2 seed, Chris Evert Lloyd of the United States, also struggled before bouncing back from a mid-match slump to defeat another American, Pam Casale, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1.

Third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia breezed past Catherine Tanvier of France, 7-5, 6-2. But another Swedish man, No. 5 Stefan Edberg, was extended to five sets by Paul Annacone of the United States before winning by 6-4, 6-7, 4-6, 7-5, 6-0.

Defending champion Boris Becker of West Germany had big lead against Tom Gullikson of the United States when fading light stopped play. Becker, the No. 4 seed, led by 6-4, 6-3, 2-2, with the match to be completed Friday.

Castle, who played college tennis at Wichita State, in Kansas, made some fantastic shots and constantly ran down Wilander's powerful groundstrokes and volleys.

But Castle, in his third tournament as a professional, had never gone five sets before, let alone played at Wimbledon. And after Wilander won the fourth set, the end came quickly. He broke Castle's service in the first, third and fifth games, then won the match on a powerful serve that Castle hit limply into the net. Castle's face fell, but the crowd that had packed Court No. 1 for more than 3½ hours gave him a standing ovation.

Seeded players did well Thursday, stemming the tide that had washed out 11 of them in the tournament's first three days.

But the No. 9 woman, Zina Garrison of the United States, joined the upset list when Anne Hobbs of Britain won, 6-4, 0-6, 6-4.

The men's seventh seed, Henri Leconte of France, 12th-seeded Brad Gilbert of the United States and 13th-seeded Mikael Pernfors of Sweden advanced, as did the women's No. 7, Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia and No. 11 Carling Bassett of Canada.

Leconte beat Colin Dowdeswell of Britain, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4, while Gilbert defeated another U.S. player, Mike Leach, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-2), 6-2. Sukova ousted Andrea Betzner of West Germany, 6-2, 6-1, and Bassett beat Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa, 6-1, 7-6 (7-4).

Only Pernfors, who was Castle's roommate at Seminole Junior College in Florida, failed to win in straight sets. He beat Andreas Maurer of West Germany, 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2, for his second victory in less than 24 hours.

Evert appeared to be en route to joining the upsets when she ran into trouble in the second set. Up by 4-1, she double-faulted three times as Casale broke for a 6-5 lead. Then Evert failed to capitalized on her own break point as the 22-year-old from Fairfield, New Jersey, held to tie the match at a set each.

But Evert quickly rallied in the third set. With Casale disputing several line calls and once appealing to the umpire to overrule a judge's decision on a baseline shot, Evert broke for a 3-1 lead, broke again for 5-1 and held serve in a final game in which Casale became so distracted that she let one shot hit her in the back.

Famed Cream Slightly Sour

By John Jones
United Press International

WIMBLEDON, England — A first live impression of the All England Tennis club differs somewhat from the images that have become familiar on television.

Instead of strawberries and green lawns, there are autograph hunters, picnickers and pinstriped businessmen crowding the concrete pavement. They seem to outnumber the tennis fans.

The show courts may look green and open on TV, but in reality they are drafty, barn-like steel and concrete structures — the kind of places for which the English woolly sweater was invented.

Elbow through the crowds to one of the back lawns, park on a bench and you get as good a view as the linesman. You may not see players who are always in the headlines, but in the early rounds the back courts are not lacking in drama. With four matches on each, there is a choice of more than 60 first-class contests each day.

From behind the courts comes the chink of cutlery and china and the buzz of conversation. This is where the hospitality tents are located. It is here that big corporations entertain their guests — another Wimbledon growth industry.

Do not worry if you haven't got an invitation. There are bars and restaurants and food stalls all over the place, offering everything from poached salmon lunches at £14 ($21) to hot dogs at £1.20.

The restaurants are run by one company, a lucrative monopoly by arrangement with the All England Club. There is nothing, of course, to stop anyone from bringing his own food and having a picnic. With champagne costing £11.50 a half-bottle, it might be preferable.

But do have some real Wimbledon strawberries and cream. For the 100th championships, caterers have cut the price to £1 a dish.

McCaskill's 1-Hitter Against Rangers Puts Angels in First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARLINGTON, Texas — Kirk McCaskill pitched a one-hitter Wednesday night as the California Angels beat the Texas Rangers, 7-1, and moved into first place in the American League West.

The only hit off McCaskill was Steve Buechele's home run leading off the bottom half of the third inning. The right-hander struck out 10 and walked two in winning for the fourth straight time.

"It didn't feel like a one-hitter," McCaskill said. "I can't really explain why. Maybe it's because the one hit was a home run."

Buechele also walked twice, but was the only Ranger to reach base.

Red Sox 5, Yankees 4: In Boston, Tony Armas hit a two-run single during a five-run first inning, and Al Nipper, pitching for the first time since May 18, scattered eight hits through seven innings.

Mariners 6, Indians 1: In Seattle, Mark Langston pitched a three-hitter against Cleveland, striking out a club record 15, and Danny Tartabull drove in three runs with a homer and two-run single. The club mark of 13 strikeouts was held by Gaylord Perry.

Blue Jays 5, Brewers 1: In Toronto, Jesse Barfield and Rance Mulliniks homered against Milwaukee.

Tigers 11, Orioles 2: In Detroit, Kirk Gibson hit two two-run homers and drove in a fifth run with a bases-loaded ground out against Baltimore.

White Sox 4, Twins 3: In Chicago, Bobby Bonilla scored from first on Greg Walker's double in the sixth, ending a 3-3 tie with Minnesota.

Royals 5, A's 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Jorge Orta's single with one out in the bottom of the ninth scored Rudy Law from second base with the unearned run that beat Oakland.

Mets 5, Expos 2: In the National League, in New York, Sid Fernandez drove in the winning run and, with Roger McDowell, held Montreal to eight hits.

Cubs 10, Phillies 7: In Philadelphia, Shawon Dunston drove in three runs, two during a four-run sixth, to help Chicago end a three-game losing streak.

Padres 3, Giants 1: In San Francisco, pitcher Dave Dravecky singled in two runs for San Diego with a bad-hop grounder, ending his four-game losing streak.

Red 4, Astros 3: In Houston, Dave Parker singled home Cincinnati's winning run from second base with two out in the 10th as Bob Knepper failed a third time at getting his 11th victory this year.

Cardinals 2, Pirates 1: In St. Louis, Vince Coleman beat Pittsburgh by scoring from second base on Tom Herr's single and an error by right fielder Joe Orsulak with none out in the 10th. It was the Cardinals' sixth straight triumph.

Braves 3, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, Bob Horner drove in two runs for Atlanta with an eighth-inning double. Rick Mahler won for the eighth time in his last nine decisions, holding the Dodgers to one hit until the eighth. *(AP, UPI)*

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

SCOREBOARD

World Cup

corers

IX GOALS — England: Gary Lineker

IVE GOALS — Argentina: Diego Mara-a. Brazil: Careca. Spain: Emilio Butra-no.

OUR GOALS — Denmark: Preben Elk-r. Italy: Alessandro Altobelli. Soviet on: Igor Belanov.

HREE GOALS — Argentina: Jorge Val-a. Denmark: Jesper Olsen.

WO GOALS — Belgium: Nico Claesen. o Scifo. Brazil: Josimar, Socrates. nce: Michel Platini, Yannick Stopyra. xico: Fernando Quirarte. Morocco: ari Abderrazak. Paraguay: Roberto Co-as, Julio Cesar Romero. Spain: Ramon dera. West Germany: Rudi Voeller, Klaus ns.

NE GOAL — Algeria: Djamel Zidane, Ar-ina: Jorge Luis Burruchaga, Pedro Pab-Pascutti, Oscar Ruggeri. Belgium: Jan Vlemons, Stephane DeMol, Erwin Vanden-gh, Frank Vercauteren, Daniel Veyt, Bra-Edinho. Bulgaria: Plamen Getov, Nasko kov. Denmark: John Eriksen, Michael adrup, Soren Lerby. England: Peter rdsley. France: Jean Pierre Papin, Luis nandez, Jean Tigana. Hungary: Lajos De-. Marten Esterhazy. Iraq: Ahmed oelsh. Mexico: Luis Flores, Manuel Ne-le, Hugo Sanchez, Raul Servin. Morocco: ry Karim. Northern Ireland: Colin rke, Norman Whiteside. Poland: Wlodzi-z Smolarek. Portugal: Manuel Diaman-, Carlos Manuel. Scotland: Gordon Stra-n. South Korea: Choi Soon-ho, Huh Jung-, Kim Jong-boo, Park Chang Sun. Soviet on: Sergei Aleinikov, Oleg Blokhin, Va-Rats, Sergei Rodionov, Pavel Yakovenko, n Yaremchuk. Spain: Elay Olave, Julio nas, Juan Antonio Senor. Uruguay: Anto-Alzamendi, Enzo Francescoli. West Ger-y: Andreas Brehme, Lothar Matthaeus.

OWN GOALS

many: Laszlo Detko, South Korea: Cho ang-Rae.

V: Friday, June 27

ritain: World Cup report, 5:35 P.M. 5CT).

rance: World Cup special, 12:30 P.M., 11); World Cup report, 7:15 P.M., (Antenne

ong Kong—Saturday, June 28: World Cup Nights, 10:30 P.M., (Jade); World Cup nights, 5:55 P.M., (Pearl).

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON—Extended the contract of Don Baylor, designated hitter, through the 1987 season.

CLEVELAND—Sent Pat Tabler, first baseman, to Maine, International League, on a 20-day rehabilitation option.

SEATTLE—Released Gorman Thomas, outfielder. Recalled Ricky Nelson, outfielder, from Calgary, Pacific Coast League.

TEXAS—Activated Mike Mason, pitcher, from the 15-day disabled list. Placed Ricky Wright, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

National League

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Bruce Ruffin, pitcher, from Reading, Eastern League. Said Darren Daulton, catcher, will miss the rest of the season because of knee surgery.

ST. LOUIS—Placed Jack Clark, first baseman, on the 21-day disabled list. Purchased the contract of Alan Knicely, catcher, from Louisville, American Association.

SAN FRANCISCO—Optioned Mike Woodard, infielder, to Phoenix, Pacific Coast League. Recalled Frank Williams, pitcher, from Phoenix.

California League

SAN JOSE—Signed Steve McCatty, pitcher.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

PHILADELPHIA—Named John Nash general manager and Jack Swope assistant general manager.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

HOUSTON—Acquired Chris Brown, defensive back, from wolves. Released Dwayne Crutchfield, running back. Said Frank Hair, defensive lineman, had retired. Signed Jack Lester, offensive lineman; Kurt Katemzis, safety, and John Kimmel, linebacker, to free-agent contracts.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Eric Dorin, running back; Ken Cruz, quarterback, and James Stevenson, wide receiver.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Tony Woodruff and Eric Mullins, wide receivers; Kevin Reach and Robert Tavochine, center-guards, and Alan Leff, kicker.

SEATTLE—Signed Keith Simpson, cornerback, and Eric Lane, running back.

GOLF

LPGA—Ted Horacz, director of communications, resigned.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

DETROIT—Named Don MacAdam, Dan Belisle, Colin Campbell and Dave Dryden assistant coaches.

EDMONTON—Acquired Alfie Turcotte, center, from Montreal for future considerations.

NEW JERSEY—Traded Tim Higgins, right wing, to Detroit for Claude Loiselle, center.

COLLEGE

ATLANTIC TEN CONFERENCE—Named Marie Koch supervisor of women's basketball officials.

APPALACHIAN ST.—Named Floyd Kerr assistant basketball coach.

CANISIUS—Named Stan Van Gundy assistant basketball coach.

COLORADO—Named Theo Gregory athletic department academic coordinator.

EASTERN MICHIGAN—Named Eugene Smith athletic director.

GEORGIA—Named Dick Bestwick assistant athletic director for student-athlete services and operations.

GRAND CANYON—Named Garrick Barr and Scott Massman assistant basketball coaches.

FLORIDA STATE—Named Robyn Markey assistant women's basketball coach.

OKLAHOMA STATE—Announced it has dropped intercollegiate women's gymnastics.

ORAL ROBERTS—Larry Cochell, baseball coach, resigned; Gary Vaught replaced him.

SAN JOSE STATE—Named Sam Piraro baseball coach and Rich Chew and Tom McRann associate athletic directors.

SHEPHERD—Walter Barr, football coach, resigned.

SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA—Steve Abney, assistant baseball coach, resigned.

SPRINGFIELD—Named Hal Wissel basketball coach.

TOLEDO—Named Marc Comstock assistant basketball coach.

TULSA—Named Gary Trousdale assistant basketball coach.

VALDOSTA—Named Rick Lyn Stukes assistant basketball coach.

VANDERBILT—Named Pete Fetters swimming coach.

WESTERN CAROLINA—Named Terry Wanless athletic director, effective July 6.

WHITTIER—Named Greg Dinneen women's basketball coach.

WISCONSIN-SUPERIOR—Named Steve Nelson hockey coach.

1887/1986 99 YEARS.

Tennis

Wimbledon

MEN
Second Round

Tim Mayotte (10), U.S., def. Jonathan Canter, U.S., 7-5, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5); Ken Flach, U.S., def. Martin Jaite (14), Argentina, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; Robert Seguso, U.S., def. Brian Teacher, U.S., 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Henri Leconte (7), France, def. Colin Dowdeswell, Britain, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; Wally Masur, Australia, def. Stephen Botfield, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2; Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Carlos Kirmayr, Brazil, 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1; Brad Gilbert (12), U.S., def. Mike Leach, U.S., 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-2), 6-2; Paul McNamee, Australia, def. Christo Steyn, South Africa, 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

Ramesh Krishnan, India, def. Mike Bauer, U.S., 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 7-7, 7-5; Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia, def. Ulf Stenlund, Sweden, 6-2, 6-1, 4-6, 6-0; Mikael Pernfors (13), Sweden, def. Andreas Maurer, West Germany, 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2; Jay Lapidus, U.S., def. Hans Schwaier, West Germany, 6-2, 6-7 (2-7), 5-7, 6-3, 6-3; Sammy Giammalva, U.S., def. Jonas Svensson, Sweden, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4; John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Danie Visser, South Africa, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2; Mats Wilander (2), Sweden, def. Andrew Castle, Britain, 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (0-7), 6-4, 6-0; Milan Srejber, Czechoslovakia, def. Heinz Guenthardt, Switzerland, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3; Pat Cash, Australia, def. Russell Simpson, New Zealand, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

WOMEN
First Round

Catarina Lindqvist (15), Sweden, def. Gretchen Rush, U.S., 7-6, 7-5, 6-3; Ronni Reis, U.S., def. Amanda Brown, Britain, 6-1, 3-6, 7-5.

Second Round

Kathy Jordan (16), U.S., def. Ann Henrickson, U.S., 6-1, 6-1; Robin White, U.S., def. Andrea Holikova, Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-3; Marie Colleia, France, def. Nelse Dias, Brazil, 6-2, 6-4; Lori McNeil, U.S., def. Marcella Mesker, the Netherlands, 4-6, retired; Katerina Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Nathalie Tauziat, France, 6-4, 6-2; Betsy Nagelsen, U.S., def. Lisa Spain-Short, U.S., 6-1, 7-6 (7-3); Anne Minter, Australia, def. Lisa Bonder, U.S., 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Helena Sukova (7), Czechoslovakia, def. Andrea Betzner, West Germany, 6-2, 6-1; Elise Burgin, U.S., def. Ronni Reis, U.S., 6-1, 7-5; Iva Budarova, Czechoslovakia, def. Camille Benjamin, U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-3); Chris Everl Lloyd (2), U.S., def. Pam Casale, U.S., 6-0, 5-7, 6-1; Anne Hobbs, Britain, def. Zina Garrison (9), U.S., 6-4, 0-6, 6-4; Melissa Gurney, U.S., def. Tine Scheuer-Larsen, Denmark, 6-4, 6-2.

Carling Bassett (11), Canada, def. Rosalyn Fairbank, South Africa, 6-1, 7-6 (7-4); Kathy Horvath, U.S., def. Adriana Villagran, Argentina, 6-4, 6-4.

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee	000 001 000	1	6	0
Toronto	011 001 20x	5	8	1

Leary, Searage (8) and Moore; Clancy, Lamp (7) and Whitt. W—Clancy, 7-5. L—Leary, 6-6. Sv—Lamp (1). HRs—Toronto, Barfield (18), Mulliniks (8).

Cleveland	000 000 100	1	3	0
Seattle	100 002 20x	5	13	1

Butcher, Yett (6), Bailes (7), Nunes (7) and Allanson; Langston and Kearney. W—Langston, 8-5. L—Butcher, 0-4. HRs—Seattle, Bradley (6), Tartabull (9).

Baltimore	020 000 000	2	7	1
Detroit	303 400 01x	11	13	1

Boddicker, Bordi (3), Havens (4) and Pardo, Sheets (6); Morris and Parrish. W—Morris, 7-4. L—Boddicker, 10-2. HRs—Detroit, Gibson 2 (7), Evans (11), Grubb (1).

New York	201 100 000	4	8	0
Boston	500 000 00x	5	6	2

Drabek, Pulido (1), Fisher (5), Righetti (9) and Hassey; Wynegar (8); Nipper, Sambito (8) and Gedman. W—Nipper, 4-4. L—Drabek, 8-1. Sv—Sambito (6).

Minnesota	000 012 000	3	7	0
Chicago	102 001 00x	4	8	0

Viola, Atherton (6) and Salas; Seaver, McKean (6), Dawley (7), James (8) and Fisk. W—McKean, 3-1. L—Viola, 7-6. Sv—James (10). HR—Minnesota, Goetti (17).

California	004 010 110	7	14	1
Texas	001 000 000	1	7	1

McCaskill and Boone; Witt, Mahler (4), Williams (7), Mahorcic (8) and Stanley. W—McCaskill, 8-4. L—Witt, 4-6. HR—Texas, Buechele (11).

Oakland	120 001 000	4	11	1
Kansas City	111 100 001	5	11	1

Rijo, Leiper (4), Moonevham (8) and Willard, Tettleton (9); Leonard, Farr (6) and Quirk. W—Farr, 5-1. L—Moonevham, 1-2. HR—Kansas City, Quirk (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	010 100 000	2	8	0
New York	000 401 00x	5	10	0

McGaffigan, Schatzeder (4), Martinez (6), Burke (8) and Fitzgerald; Fernandez, McDowell (7) and Hearn. W—Fernandez, 9-2. L—McGaffigan, 5-3. Sv—McDowell (6). HR—New York, Foster (12).

San Diego	100 200 000	3	7	1
San Francisco	000 000 001	1	10	2

Dravecky, McCullers (8), Lefferts (8), Gossage (9) and Kennedy; Blue, Williams (8), Berenguer (9) and Melvin. W—Dravecky, 6-7. L—Blue, 5-4. Sv—Gossage (13). HR—Thompson (3).

Chicago	001 204 102	10	14	1
Philadelphia	000 410 002	7	11	1

Sanderson, Hoffman (5), Fontenot (6), Smith (9) and Davis; Hudson, Hume (6), Tekulve (7) and Russell. HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (14), Russell (5), Roenicke (2).

Cincinnati	200 100 000 1	4	10	2
Houston	010 200 000 0	3	12	2

(10 innings)

Welsh, Robinson (7), Franco (8) and Diaz; Knepper, Lopez (10) and Mizerock, Ashby (9). W—Franco, 1-4. L—Lopez, 1-1.

Pittsburgh	000 000 010	1	4	2
St.Louis	000 010 000	1	10	0

(10 innings)

Walk, Gaunte (8), Clements (10) and Pena; Cox, Horton (10) and LaValliere, Heath (10). W—Horton, 1-3. L—Clements, 0-4. HR—St. Louis, Van Slyke (4).

Atlanta	000 001 020	3	7	1
Los Angeles	000 000 020	2	6	1

Mahler, Assenmacher (8), Garber (8) and Virgil; Honeycutt, Pena (8), Niedenfuer (9) and Fimple, Trevino (9). W—Mahler, 9-5. L—Honeycutt, 4-4. Sv—Garber (8).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	45	25	.643	—
New York	41	31	.569	5
Baltimore	38	31	.551	6½
Milwaukee	36	33	.522	8½
Cleveland	35	34	.507	9½
Toronto	37	36	.507	9½
Detroit	33	35	.485	11
West Division				
California	39	32	.549	—
Texas	38	33	.535	1
Kansas City	36	35	.507	3
Chicago	30	40	.429	8½
Minnesota	29	42	.408	10
Oakland	29	44	.397	11
Seattle	29	44	.397	11

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	47	21	.691	—
Montreal	38	30	.559	9
Philadelphia	32	36	.471	15
St. Louis	32	37	.464	15½
Chicago	29	40	.420	18½
Pittsburgh	27	41	.397	20
West Division				
San Francisco	39	33	.542	—
Houston	38	33	.535	½
San Diego	37	34	.521	1½
Atlanta	35	36	.493	3½
Los Angeles	34	38	.472	5
Cincinnati	30	39	.435	7½

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Soviet Continues Work On Huge Nuclear Plant

By John Kampfner
Reuters

VILNIUS, U.S.S.R. — Soviet atomic-power authorities are going ahead with plans, despite the Chernobyl accident, to complete a nuclear power station that will be the largest in the Soviet Union, according to Lithuanian officials.

The four-reactor plant, being built at the Lithuanian town of Ignalina, near the Belorussian border, will have a capacity of 6,000 megawatts, making it 50 percent larger than the Chernobyl station in the Ukraine and one of the most powerful plants in Europe.

"It'll be the first of its size," said Bronius Zaikauskas, head of the Lithuanian republic's economic planning agency.

Western science attachés in Moscow said the new plant was designed to use the same kind of graphite-moderated reactors as the one that caught fire at Chernobyl, sending radiation across Europe.

The reported death toll from that accident stands at 26 so far.

Mr. Zaikauskas stressed to reporters that the plans to have all four Ignalina reactors in operation by 1990 had not been curtailed as a result of the accident.

"There will soon be no other forms of energy," Mr. Zaikanskas said. "I am not optimistic or pessimistic. We have no choice."

Ignalina is about 50 miles (80 kilometers) northeast of Vilnius. Construction of the plant began in 1977.

The latest Soviet five-year economic plan calls for 15 new reactors by 1990.

The Soviet prime minister, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, said earlier this month that the Soviet nuclear power program would continue to expand, but he urged stronger safety measures.

Mr. Zaikauskas said Ignalina's first reactor went into operation two years ago and stayed in service throughout the Chernobyl crisis.

The second reactor is to be finished by the end of this year, and two more will probably be working by 1990, he said.

Lithuanian official sources said the republic's Communist Party chief, Petras P. Griskevicius, went to Ignalina last month to determine whether extra safety measures were required.

Mr. Zaikauskas said small increases in radiation were detected in southern parts of Lithuania after the Chernobyl reactor explosion and fire on April 26. But he said the radiation posed no danger.

Consumption of local milk by children was temporarily halted and food products were checked to ensure they had not come from the radiated areas, he said.

Residents of Vilnius said that radiation warnings broadcast by the Polish radio and television, which can be received here, had caused concern. The Lithuanian health minister made a television broadcast to reassure people, the sources added.

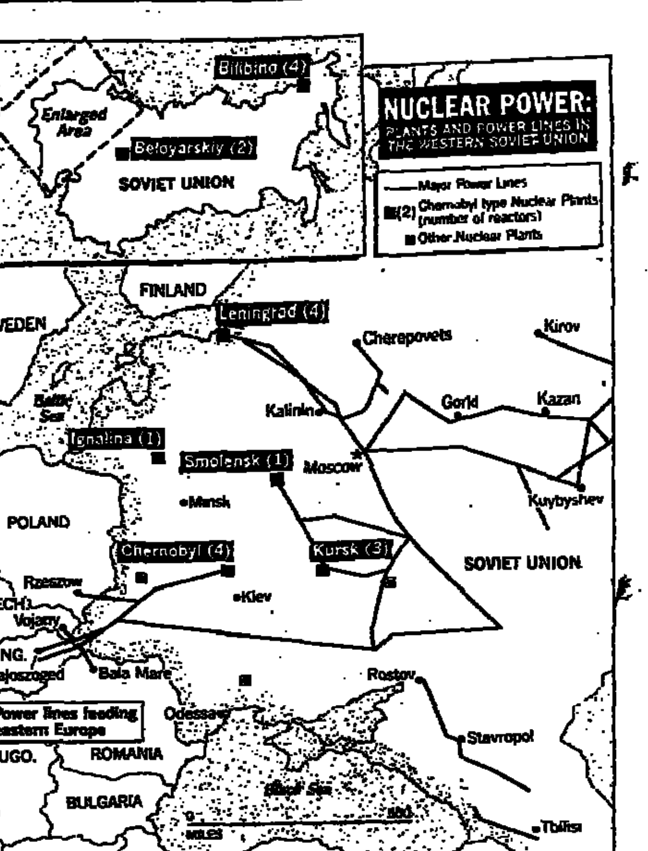
The republic's foreign minister said this week that Western broadcasting services had been responsible for spreading fear.

Officials said a large number of nuclear evacuees have been temporarily settled in Vilnius and other parts of Lithuania.

Local people said some anxious residents had heeded advice broadcast by the Poles and gave iodine to children. Others drank red wine, believing it to be an antidote.

Meanwhile, the official Soviet press agency Tass said Thursday that the Ukrainian authorities were moving to put more nuclear reactors into service and were economizing on electricity to make up for losses caused by the Chernobyl accident.

Tass said that a 1,000-megawatt unit is to come into operation this fall at Rovno, in the western Ukraine, and another is to start operation at Zaporozhye, near the Sea of Azov, by the end of the year.



The Washington Post

Reactors in service at the time of the Chernobyl accident.

Measles Kills 23 in S. Africa

The Associated Press

DURBAN, South Africa — Measles has killed at least 23 black children in Natal province and the KwaZulu tribal homeland, officials said Thursday.

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-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	234.48
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
-(d) Baerbond	SF	938.68
-(d) Conbar	SF	1496.90
-(d) Equibaer America	$	1399.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1587.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1369.00
-(d) Grobar	SF	1211.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF	1884.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1081.11
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1053.58
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN	195415.00
BNP INTERFUNDS		
-(w) Interbond Fund	$	153.51*
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.42
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	10.84
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.58
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	15.02
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	11.80
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$	16.45
-(w) Diverbond	SF	87.05
-(w) FIF-America	$	20.24
-(w) FIF-Europe	$	22.61
-(w) FIF-International	$	14.91
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$	28.19
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds A	$	124.01
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds B	$	220.72
-(w) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$	1078.03
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$	0.905*
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr.	$	11.76*
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf.	$	1.495
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf.	£	147.3*
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd.	$	1.291
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$	0.617
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£	15.89
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd.	$	2.242
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£	0.231
-(d) Brit. Ocean Glob.$	$	11.31
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$	1.614
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$	0.979
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
-(d) $ Money Market	$	10.43
-(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	26.42
-(w) $ Bond	$	10.88
-(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	27.53
-(w) Global Equity	$	12.39
-(w) Global Bond	$	9.83
-(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	9.97
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-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	58.44
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$	29.96
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(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU	1088.38
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1053.96
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-(d) Actions Suisses	SF	499.00
-(dfs15u) Bond Valor Swf	SF	107.95
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	111.34
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	124.56
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	108.41
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen	10772.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	143.00
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	153.07
-(d) Crossac	SF	642.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF	79.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF	129.00
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$	94.92
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1148.93
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1087.54
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1113.25
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	100300.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF	148.00
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-(w) GAMtrends Inc.	$	114.51
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	124.00
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	122.34
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe.	$	117.05
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	105.36
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Yen	10.499
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	105.65
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	118.31
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Fr	974.65
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.		
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd.	$	18.09
-(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	14.13
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$	13.47
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	6.19
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	28.89
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	20.21
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	20.85
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	20.04
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	15.70
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	$	16.94
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	51.56
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	29.64
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	72.15
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	14.94
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$	51.56
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	12.39
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	28.79
-(d) European Equity Fund	DM	14.49
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	11.48
-(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	27.95
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	17.70
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	37.31
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg		
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond	$	17.32
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	28.96
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y	47.10
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y	6997
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y	24,106
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$	13.73
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	118.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	148.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	198.90

-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	309.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	132.35
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	168.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos.	$	17.27
NIMARBEN		
-(d) Class A	$	111.42
-(w) Class B - U.S.	$	161.07
-(w) Class C - Japan	$	149.18
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
-(w) Multicurrency	$	15.51
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	12.45
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$	13.57
-(w) Japanese Yen	$	17.48
-(w) Pound Sterling	£	11.90
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	11.55
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL	11.35
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF	10.47
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	10.75
-(w) European Currency	ECU	11.42
-(d) Belgian Franc	BF	99.70
-(w) French Franc	SF	9.46
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP		
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670		
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	32.20
PARISBAS-GROUP		
-(d) Cortexa International	$	110.84
-(d) ECUPAR	ECU	1121.46
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM	1237.32
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF	94.48
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$	1229.42
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y	106.701*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL	1110.85
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$	91.40
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$	15.60
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$	169.87
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$	12.05
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	130.59
PUTNAM		
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	14.22
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$	10.51
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	103.81
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$	14.09
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$	19.19
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$	26.93
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$	12.45*
-+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd.	$	29.85
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$	14.81
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)		
-(w)Intl Inc.Fd: Bid.$ 8.70*Offer.$		9.30*
-(w)Intl Acc.Fd: Bid.$ 8.83 Offer.$		9.45
-(w)Inc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.03 Offer		$6.28
-(w)Acc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.02 Offer		$6.27
-(w)For East Fd. Bid $ Offer	$	
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.		
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040		
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$	29.27
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$	39.26
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) America-Valor	SF	502.09*
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	141.44
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	120.80
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	125.89
-(d) Intervalor	SF	89.25
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	1363.75
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	111.49
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF	110.49
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF	420.75
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	80.00
-(d) Universal Fund	SF	127.96
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11823.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD		
(d) The Establishment Trust	$	1.49
(d)Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$	12.41
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	10.53
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	17.59
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd.	$	13.54
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd.	$	10.58
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd.	$	10.67
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd.	$	9.91
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF	64.75
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	231.90
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh.	SFr	130.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	197.00
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr	185.00
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr	200.50
-(d) ITAC Italian sh.	SFr	267.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SFr	215.50
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	214.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SFr	994.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
-(d) Unirenta	DM	42.80
-(d) Unifonds	DM	31.80
-(d) Unirak	DM	88.05
-(d) UNIZINS	DM	114.20
Other Funds		
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund.	$	31.26
(w) Acticroissance	$	101.64
( ) Actifinance Intl.	$	996.87
(w) Activest Intl.	$	13.78
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	247.12
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$	1018.77
(r) Arlone	$	2379.12
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	24.88

( ) Australia Fund	$	9.30
(b) Bleo Saudi Bond Fund	$	156.14
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	133.40
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	98.13
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	$	10.19
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl.	$	12.12
(w) Citadel Fun	$	1.82
(w) Cittrust US $ Equities	$	193.58
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	2974.85
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	112.59
(r) COMETE	$	988.44
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs.	$	15.23
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs.	$	45.55
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	197.43
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	12.532*
(w) D.G.C.	$	130.19
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd	$	1170.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1068.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	16.96
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$	1497.97
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	13.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	48.02
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	49.69
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu	69.00
(d) Esprit Sicav	SECU	977.88
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	20,996.87
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd.	$	1156.18
(w) Fixed Income Trns.	$	96.01
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	212.88
(w) Forexfund	$	8.14
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	65.58
(d) Fonditalia	$	61.29
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	44.44
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	14.23
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$	80.21
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	196.33
(w) Hestia Funds	$	132.45
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1641.79
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd.	SF	147.05
(r) ILA-IGB (31/05)	$	9.75
(r) ILA-IGS (31/05)	$	10.58
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	10.91
(d) Interfund SA	$	30.32
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	320.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	24.57
(d) Investa DWS	DM	64.84
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.72
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	37.71
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	183.26
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	189.98
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd.	$	11,241.06
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$	28.47
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	150.28
(w) Korea Growth Trust	KW	14,127.04
	$	15.59
(d) Leicom Fund	$	2026.83
(w) Leverage Cap Hold.	$	245.93
(d) Liquibaer	$	1427.80
(w) Luxfund	$	108.61
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	33.52
(r) Meteore	Y	127,730.00
(w) NAAT	$	13.06
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd.	$	12,730.59
(w) Nippon Fund	$	59.38*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund	$	11.37
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$	7898.08
(w) Novatec Investment Fund	$	121.88
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	210.57
(d) OPPORTUNITES FUND	$	1065.59
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd.	$	1773.71
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$	33.48
(m) Permal Spec. Opp.	$	1198.63
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$	1484.01
(r) Pleiades	$	1378.77
(r) Pri-Tech	$	1028.93
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	9708.97
(d) Renta Fund	LF	2856.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF	1156.31
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$	1164.16
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd.	$	212.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	174.65
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	15.15
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$	927.50
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$	28.66
(w) Target Fund	$	948.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	83.79
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	134.38
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	184.36
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	155.27
(w) Trans Europe Fund	Fl	59.61
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	175.80
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA	$	2572.31
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB	$	1700.96
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1105.30
(d) UNICO Fund	DM	79.80
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$	1357.48
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$	1337.09
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm	118.59
(d) US Federal Securities	$	10.87
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	14.03
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	11.70
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	17.84

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL

- Cricket in Corfu
- Traveling with children
- The beauty of Nikko

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

ergie to the fore

The British Royal Family is doing its best to come to e rescue of the decimated tourism business in London is summer, relentlessly appearing as usual, beaming id overfatted, at the big sporting events of the season. ie Queen drew large crowds and press tributes to her ourage when she made her customary uniformed birthy ride down The Mall for the Trooping of the Colour, id last week, the dynasty's newest recruit, Miss Sarah Fergson, was in Northern Ireland, 'smiling away Ulster's ears',as one newspaper put it. It is her wedding to Prince ndrew on July 23 in Westminster Abbey that is prov- g the focus for a drive to attract nervous tourists back to itain. A number of companies are offering special urs to make it easier for visitors to glimpse the nuptials d generally wallow in royalist festivities. Trafalgar ours charge $800 for six nights at the Chesterfield Hotel London's Mayfair, which includes a private screening the procession and wedding ceremony in the hotel unge and a ticket to" Starlight Express"; The Ritz is anning a rather more ambitious wedding gala with champne reception, dinner and cabaret, fireworks at midght, at a cost of around $150 per head. If you realwant to see the happy pair in the flesh, albeit stantly.Tours of Britain take bookings for Grandstand ats along the route. You can then surge along the all after the procession has passed hoping to see the balny scene. This ten-day tour also includes other sightseing and a West End theatre ticket. Just short of $2,000 r the round trip, including the return airfare from the .S. with British Caledonian.

earding the pigs

On the trail of orangutans and bearded pigs, barbets d drongos, and even flying lizards, a tour will leave Los geles in September for Hong Kong, Borneo, Singare and Maylasia. Organized under the auspices of rnell Laboratory of Ornithology and the Cornell ntations, units of Cornell University dedicated to rerch and education, this tour will be led by Ben King, author of "A Field Guide to Birds of Southeast Asia," d Dennis Young, an authority on the plant and bird of the area.

The 18-day tour arrives in Borneo on its fourth day will devote 5 full days thereafter to exploring numers habitats, including the Sepilok orangutan sanctuy; the Sepilok reserve, where rare animals live in forests d mangrove swamps; the slopes of Mount Kinabalu, me to more than 500 species of birds, 800 species of orid and the carnivorous pitcher plant, and the islands at form Tunku Abdul Rahman National Park.

Based on double occupancy, the tour, leaving Septnber 5 and returning September 26, is priced at $4,395 a rson. The price includes round-trip air fare from Los ngeles, ground transportation, accommodations, all eakfasts, most lunches, some dinners, hotel service arges and taxes and the services of tour leaders. More inrmation, a brochure and reservations are available m Voyagers, P.O. Box 915, Ithaca, N.Y. 14851; 607-257-91.

ough thinking in Israel

It seems that Israel has found a peaceful way of sellg its tough commando image. A series of tours offering struction in scuba diving, hang gliding, rappelling, yaking and wind surfing, carried out in scenic and reote areas of Israel under the leadership of Colonel aul Ziv, a former commander of an elite Israeli naval mmando unit should appeal to those with a taste for e vigorous vacation. While the prime emphasis is on the ysical, the intellectual is not disregarded: There are companying commentaries on geography, history and deography in the areas visited.

The tours range in length from one-day's walking and ppelling in Israel's central region, to a five-day expedion in the central and northern regions devoted to alking, rappelling, spelunking, paddling kayaks, wind rfing and floating down rivers in tubes. Other, longer ssions, including some emphasizing scuba diving, may so be arranged.

The puny and invalid need not apply; participants ust have medical insurance and a doctor's statement that ey are in good enough health to pursue the activities. rices range from $85 for the one-day tour to $750 for the ve-day tours, which includes all meals, accommodaons (in several tours at least one night is spent under the ars), instructions and equipment.

For more information, contact Ronami, 1170 Broaday, Suite 612, New York, N.Y. 10001; 212-689-0851; or e Israeli tourism agency in your area.

Marco Polo's High Road From China

We measured the rigors that confronted the traders and adventurers who journeyed along the Great Silk Road, the romantic thoroughfare that linked the Mediterranean of imperial Rome to the China of the Han dynasty. At Gaochang we gazed westward across the desert, and knew how it got its Turkic name, meaning 'Enter and you won't return'.

John F Burns

Transport ancient and modern on the Karakoram Highway: Tadzhik man with camel.

by John F. Burns

With the opening of the Karakoram Highway, Beijing has licensed any foreigner to relive one of the most daunting experiences of Marco Polo, the most fabled China-traveler of them all.

During his confinement in a Genoese prison at the end of the 13th century, Polo dictated his account of his travels to a cellmate, Maestro Rusticello — a fact that has made the adventurer's precise route from Venice to Khanbalik, the modern *Beijing, a matter of scholarly dispute.* But it is certain that his path, by horse and camel, went over the towering mountain passes, some at more than 16,000 feet (4,885 meters), that lead into China from what is now its western frontier with Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Over this terrain runs the Karakoram Highway, a 795-mile (1,285-kilometer) triumph of engineering that was built over a period of 18 years before 1978 by army road crews from China and Pakistan.

The story of the Karakoram is of the road, a narrow strip of asphalt and graded gravel that runs through forbiddingly rocky lowlands, along sinuous corniches extending hundreds of feet above stony riverbeds, and up into the crystal freshness of three of the world's highest ranges, the Pamirs, the Himalaya and the Karakorams. It is a tale, too, of Kashgar, a town of *biblical simplicity that is the road's starting* point on the Chinese side; of the unaffected friendliness of upland people who live much as they did in Polo's time; and of the lovely mountains and orchards of the Hunza Valley in northeast Pakistan.

On May 1, the day the highway opened, the Chinese reserved the few four-wheel-drive Jeeps in Kashgar for dignitaries attending ceremonies in the Khunjerab Pass, the 16,072-foot border point with Pakistan. Accordingly, our party of eight — five reporters, a New York banker based in Beijing, and two of our wives — resolved to spend time exploring farther east in the sprawling Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. This introduced us to the arid fastnesses of the Gobi and Taklimakan Deserts, nearly 2,000 miles of sand and scrub that fill most of the terrain between Kashgar and Beijing.

At the searing oasis of Turpan, where summer temperatures reach 125 degrees, we measured the rigors that confronted the traders, adventurers and marauders who journeyed along the Great Silk Road, the romantic thoroughfare that linked the Mediterranean of imperial Rome to the China of the Han dynasty. At Gaochang, a ruined city outside Turpan that was sacked by Mongols not long before Polo ventured across the Taklimakan, we gazed westward across the desert from ancient ramparts and knew how the desert got its Turkic name, which means "Enter, and you won't return!"

John F Burns

Colorful Bedford van passes a jeep.

We reached Kashgar on a Saturday evening, marveling at our first aerial view of the 2,000-year-old town with its poplars, wheat fields and vines. After the biscuit-brown expanses of sand that stretch like a ruffled carpet before the Tien Shan Mountains buffering Xinjiang from Soviet Kirghizia and Kazakhstan, the greenness was like cooling air. Looking down on the shaded forecourts of the mosques, we understood how Peter Fleming felt — "Few people can ever have enjoyed a bath more than we did" — when he arrived in a camel train after a five-month journey from Beijing in 1935.

It is a safe bet that none of the 244 Chinese cities and towns now open to foreigners provides a less altered appearance to travelers than Kashgar. No Japanese taxis here, only unsprung donkey carts that carry visitors through the mud-walled back streets of Yumlakshakulbishe, heart of the old town. In back alleys and courtyard homes hidden behind whitewashed walls, the curious can find the unchanging rhythms of life among the Uighurs, who constitute 90 percent of Kashgar's population of 180,000 and about half of the 13 million people in Xinjiang.

In two days we were invited to a wedding, to a courtyard school where youngsters recited the Koran, and to an evening with a Uighur doctor living in the spacious home his family has owned for more than 200 years. Sitting beneath the stars, cross-legged on a carpeted platform over cups of thick black tea, we spoke, in Chinese, of the matters that preoccupy Uighurs' minds. Our host, who had doffed the Uighur's long cotton coat and boots for a dusty business suit, told us that relations with the Chinese, who established their influence in the area as early as the third century B.C., had improved radically since Beijing scrapped Mao's tyrannical policies.

The Uighurs, who once had their own empire, are essentially a trading people now, a talent displayed in Kashgar's sprawling Sunday market. All pretense of a collective economy is abandoned as a gigantic crowd gathers in an open area beyond the town. Among sellers of cart wheels and camels, we met a gregarious Uighur, Abdullah, who had learned English working with the British in India before World War II. He led us to the bazaar in the center of town, where a wily trader relieved us of $300 for a muted old Xinjiang carpet of the kind that graces virtually every Kashgar home.

You cannot be in Kashgar long without being drawn toward the mountains, their snowy flanks shimmering in the haze to the north and west of town. At noon on our third day, we paid our bills at the old Russian Consulate, which does service as the Kashgar guesthouse, and headed for Pakistan. Leaving behind our Beijing interpreter, who lacked the pass necessary for Chinese entering border zones, we boarded a Toyota Landcruiser driven by an impetuous young Chinese and headed for the Pamirs. In the next 48 hours the young man's insistence on daredevil driving was virtually our only vexation.

About 25 miles down the road, at the village of Upal, we came across reminders of the earthquake hazard that has plagued the area for centuries. Last August a major quake hit the Keshi prefecture, leveling several villages and killing dozens of people. The tomb of Mahmoud Keshgeri, the 11th-century Turkic scholar who is thought by some to have written the world's first dictionary, was destroyed but has been already been rebuilt, a shimmering edifice of painted white tiles on a rise looking to the Pamirs. In the village, naked boys splashed in a river yards from the remains of mud-walled homes.

In the Pamir foothills, the scope of the road building began to strike home. Led by the Engineering Troops of the People's Liberation Army, who did the bulk of the blasting, leveling and bridge-building on both sides of the frontier, the crews spent years in regions of burning heat and numbing cold, using packhorses to carry equipment where no vehicle had ever been, menaced by avalanche, landslide or explosion. Often, charges had to be placed hundreds of feet up sheer cliff faces, hand-drilled into the rock by men suspended from ropes.

In all, 408 men died. Many were buried beneath simple cairns. Although the largest number of these were Chinese, most of the serious accidents occurred on the Pakistan side, where the graduated plateau that carries the highway for long stretches inside China gives way to more intimidating going. In the Hunza and Indus river valleys, the road clings to precipitous mountainsides, with only occasional posts to keep vehicles from plunging into the riverbeds below. During the spring runoff, in April and May, subsidence from above is a constant threat.

In the worst cases, hundreds of tons of rock plummet down the mountainside, obliterating the highway and any bridge standing in the way. Road crews from Pakistan's Frontier Works Organization, which deploys 10,000 soldiers for road maintenance, are usually on the scene within an hour, but it can take days to clear the rubble.

Our worst moment came an hour after crossing the Pakistan frontier at Sust, above the Hunza Valley, when the American-made Willy's Jeeps we had transferred to at the border halted before a pile of rock four or five feet high that had been washed across the road by a torrent of water from a nearby glacier. While we dismounted and made our way across 100 yards of rubble, our Pakistani drivers amazed us by challenging the pile with their four-wheel drive and regaining the unshattered continuation of the road. Two hours later a major landslide at the same spot closed the road for 48 hours.

A lesser worry was altitude sickness. Of the total of 36 hours of driving between Kashgar and Islamabad, 9 are spent at altitudes above 10,000 feet, and those, either side of a night stop at Taxkorgan, 250 miles from Kashgar, are spread over the better part of a day. We traveled with an amateur dispensary that included tablets for altitude sickness prescribed by an Australian doctor in Beijing. But none of us took the pills, and perhaps as a result each of us suffered to some degree from heavy limbs, headaches and labored breathing.

Between myself and my wife, Jane, a smoker, the odds for trouble seemed to lie with her. But it fell to me, a 41-year-old nonsmoker, to suffer most. The trouble started over lunch by a lake in the lee of Muztagata, one of a number of peaks along the highway that hover around 25,000 feet. While Jane prepared a meal — canned baked beans and sausages brought from Beijing, supplemented by chocolate, — I set out to photograph a passing camel. We had risen 8,000 feet in five hours since leaving Kashgar, and now, at 12,500 feet, I began feeling dizzy. The symptoms eased overnight, though, in Taxkorgan, at 14,000 feet, and when we reached the peak, 2,000 feet higher, I felt no more than listlessness and a minor headache.

We were amply rewarded for the physical discomfort. Although there are long stretches of nearly barren road, even they offer unexpected relief. In a rocky section two hours out of Kashgar, where the road crossed a bridge over an icy brook, a heavily laden camel stood tied to a lean-to

Continued on page 10

SHOPPING

Milan's Super-chic Gallery, for Buying and Meeting

by Sari Gilbert

MILAN — At the tiny Camparino café on the far south corner of the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II, the waiters are never still. The Milanesi crowding the bar with its turn-of-the-century mosaic decorations, or seated outside at the ibles under the towering gallery rooftop, cannot seem to drink enough ampari or Rabarbaro, the two traditional Milanese aperitifs, served in e-frosted glasses. Tradition, in fact, dies hard in this most modern of talian cities, so it is not surprising that despite his 80 years, Commendore Guglielmo Miani, the owner, takes time out twice a day from his rosperous tailoring business to come to the Galleria to count up the amparino's receipts.

The Camparino goes back to the Galleria's completion in 1877 and is herefore, together with Biffi Galleria, the oldest of the cafés in the ammoth iron and glass structure that long ago was dubbed *il Salotto*, he salon or sitting room of Milan. Today, as a century ago, the amparino stands just across from the small Libreria Bocca, a bookstore pecializing in art volumes and rare books — a monument to the ong-standing cultural role of the gallery built to connect the Piazza della cala with the sweeping Piazza del Duomo.

At the time of its construction, the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele was onsidered revolutionary in design, and subsequently was compared by many in importance to the somewhat later Eiffel Tower. Its architect, iuseppe Mengoni, built it in the form of a cross, the two arms meeting nder a glass and iron octagon 47 meters high. Its north-south axis from he Scala to the Duomo is 196 meters long; the shorter arcade connecting ia Silvio Pellico to Via Ugo Foscolo runs 105.5 meters.

From the start, the idea of the Galleria was to find an elegant and practical use for the area between Milan's majestic Gothic cathedral and its internationally famous opera house — a sort of commerical and cultural linchpin. The covered pedestrian area quickly became a meeting point for artists, writers and intellectuals, who gathered to discuss politics and others of the day's burning issues. Cafés and restaurants opened. Bookstores, clothing shops, silversmiths amd jewelers followed, making the gallery into a small, nearly self-contained 19th-century shopping center (food shops have never been allowed).

These traditions live on. Along with the Libreria Bocca, there are four other bookstores, including the large Garzanti shop. There are various jewelry shops, including two of the city's best-known, Gobbi and Bernasconi; the latter's silver shop occupies a central position under the octagon. The Italian state tourist company, CIT, has an office here, as does the state telephone company, SIP, which has pay phones galore. There are gift shops, opticians, print stores and a doll shop.

Several of the 60 stores, cafés and restaurants inside the Galleria or along its edges are among Milan's best-known. Prada (Galleria Vittorio Emanuele 63) is a leather shop long admired by the Milanese for its sturdy luggage and elegant, traditional purses. Recently the store has modernized its line. The goods are attractive and not overpriced. Brigatti (Galleria V.E. 67) is known for its high-priced, elegant, English-style sportswear. Biraghi (Via Ugo Foscolo 4) is one of the most popular Milanese stores for men's and women's underwear, shirts and sweaters. Borsalino (Galleria V.E. 92) has the latest in headgear. Galtrucco (Piazza Duomo 2) is one of Italy's most elegant fabric shops. Larus Miani (Galleria V.E. 15) is a top menswear shop. Vismara (Galleria V.E. 73) is a well-known tie and scarf shop.

Most prominant among the Galleria's restaurants is Savini, an elegant, plush dining spot that has long been a favorite of the wealthy and influential as well as the after-opera crowd. Da Luciano, around the corner at Via Ugo Foscolo 1, is another fine restaurant. Biffi Galleria, once a favorite of artists and intellectuals, is now little more than a high-class cafeteria; much to the dismay of traditionalists, Biffi's corner wing was even sold to a fast-food outfit called Quick.

Indeed, despite the pull of tradition, Milan clearly has changed since the Galleria's completion 109 years ago, and the arrival of fast food in its arcades is a major symptom. Purists were horrified when another café, Il Campari, was swallowed up by an impressive megacomplex that includes the Magic restaurant, a cafeteria, the Sandwich Club and a gourmet buffet, all of them barely separate from a huge Galleria ice cream place

In general, however, the expansion of the city has pulled the Milan's commercial center away from the Galleria and toward Corso Vittorio Emanuele, the major exception being the fashion district on the other side of La Scala on the Vias Montenapoleone, Spiga and Sant'andrea. And center-city rents have gone so high that many people and businesses have *moved to outlying neighborhoods.*

Still, the Galleria remains a major point of transit for people who work in the area, and for tourists, churchgoers, and museum and opera lovers, said Lodetti, who made it clear that the Il Salotto merchants were not feeling any economic pain. Most of them contribute as much as 750,000 lire ($500) a year to finance the association's activities, including monthly literary conferences and weekly dinners for intellectuals, artists and journalists who want the Galleria to remain a place of culture as well as of commerce. ■

Sari Gilbert is a Rome-based journalist.

Susan Griggs Agency

The high vault of the Milan Galleria.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Taking Kids on the Road, In the Air, on the Slopes

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — Like many parents, I have memories of traveling with small children that I would prefer to forget. For example, holding an infant in my arms for seven hours because the plane had no room for an infant carrier. Losing my temper on a 400-mile summer drive because our three bored sons were constantly arguing, howling or punching each other in the back seat. Having to forgo a night out with my wife in a new city because we could not arrange for a baby sitter at our hotel.

Today our children are grown, but if our travel experiences could be repeated now, I think they would be more pleasuresome. In the past 25 years the travel industry has learned that by introducing a few physical facilities, amenities and courtesies for parents and children, it can make family travel not just tolerable but enriching and enjoyable. Information services have been developed to help make travel easier and more adventuresome by stressing the importance of knowing where to find what you want, what to expect wherever you are going and how to plan for contingencies.

"We try to take the twitch out of travel,"

A major concern is keeping kids in good spirits.

said Dorothy Jordon, whose three-year-old clearinghouse, Travel With Your Children, implies that aim through its acronym, TWYCH.

As managing director of TWYCH, Jordon, who was a travel agent for 15 years, has introduced two authoritative spiral-bound guidebooks, "Skiing With Children" and "Cruising With Children." In August 1984 she began a newsletter called Family Travel Times.

"The enjoyment of a family vacation can be directly traced to advance planning," she said in the newsletter's first issue. "Plan according to your individual needs. Determine, in advance when possible, if and when you will want a babysitter, how much space you need in a hotel, how you want to travel around, how you want to get to your destination and what you want to take with you.

"Choice of destination should be limited only by budgetary constraints. Make a list of three or four places you'd like to go to and then find out which one is best for you. Regardless of the type of vacation — city, sightseeing, sports, adventure, beach — the planning is the same: You must know your needs."

Jordon was not the first to start a newsletter for family vacationers, but her principal competitor, Family Travel News, has suspended publication, and TWYCH is now the major force in the field in the United States.

"Imagine a family taking a ski holiday only to find their children closed out of the nursery for lack of reservations," Jordon said. This is not uncommon, she added, since many ski areas do not accept reservations for skiing and many parents, consequently, do not think of the need for nursery reservations.

The address of TWYCH is 80 Eighth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011. A subscription to Family Travel Times costs $24 a year in the United States, but you can get a sample copy for $1. A typical issue will include "What's Happening Where," a roundup of travel news of interest to parents and children (example: During ski season, the Smokey Bear Ski School in Windham, New York, accepts children aged 4 to 7 but requires reservations); a bookshelf of reference and pleasure-reading suggestions; and a review of some aspect of travel involving families, such as visiting Expo 86, swapping vacation homes or overnighting at all-suite hotels.

Each May, TWYCH publishes an updated edition of "Cruising With Children." The latest has listings for 98 ships, telling, for example, about the size and design of cabins, availability of bathtubs (often important for small children), organized programs for various age groups, availability of babysitters and how children's accommodations are priced. The guidebook costs $34 (not included in the price of a newsletter subscription), or you can order, at $1 a ship, pages for the liners that interest you.

"Skiing With Children" follows a similar format, in which separate listings for each resort attempt to prevent unwelcome surprises. This guidebook, published each fall, costs $54, but you have the option of buying only the U.S. listings or only the Canadian and overseas listings for $29 each, or individual listings for $1 each.

Because of rapid changes in the family travel field, much of what you glean from guidebooks can be out of date when you are ready to use it. It may be wise, therefore, to telephone where you plan to go and verify details before committing yourself. Many recent books may, however, provide you with lots of practical suggestions ranging from lists of nursery facilities you are likely to find at airports to necessities you won't have to pack because they are readily available at your destination. Among them:

"How to Take Great Trips With Your Kids," by Sanford and Joan Portnoy ($14.95, $8.95 paperback, Harvard Common Press, 535 Albany Street, Boston 02118). It offers a broad range of guidance on planning a trip, selecting a destination, preparing to go and getting the most out of the trip.

"What to Do With the Kids This Year," by Jane Wilford and Janet Tice ($8 95 paperback, East Woods Press, 429 East Boulevard, Charlotte, North Carolina, 28203). It has advice on planning a vacation and descriptions of 100 resorts in the United States, Canada and the Caribbean that have facilities for children as well as adults.

"Fielding's Family Vacations," by Diane Torrens ($12.95 paperback, William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016). Although it offers practical advice and descriptions of nearly 100 U.S. resort areas, many of those resorts lack full children's programs.

"Fielding's Europe With Children," by Leila Hadley ($12.95 paperback, Morrow). Exceptionally thorough, it gives a country-by-country rundown of virtually everything that family travelers need to know about Western Europe.

"Travel With Children: A Survival Kit for Travel in Asia," by Maureen Wheeler ($4.95 paperback, Lonely Planet Publications, 1555D Park Avenue, Emeryville, California, 94608). A personalized guide to enjoying travel in unfamiliar lands.

Of major concern to parents and children is how to keep youngsters in good spirits while confined to plane, train, bus or car. Toys to Grow On, a California manufacturer of educational toys, suggests that for air travel you pack a host of surprise toys — they need not be costly — in your carry-on bag. For auto travel, the company suggests story-telling and musical cassettes, board games, molding clay, and toys that involve the entire family.

For $5.95 at U.S. book and toy stores, Rand McNally offers a large paperback titled "Best Travel Activity Book Ever." It includes 320 pages of puzzles, games, riddles, mazes, quizzes and dot-to-dot drawings for one or two young players.

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The Homeric Island

by Henry Kamm

HOMER was a poet and not a geographer, and many of the sites in the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" still serve as academic battlegrounds for distant scholars, who struggle to locate them on today's map of Greece and Turkey. Nor is there agreement among the professors of classics that the first great writer really wrote a phrase that can be accurately translated as "wine-dark sea."

But there is little doubt that whatever color the water, and wherever Odysseus hailed from, the Ionian sea is the realm in which the "Odyssey" took place, and Corfu the most popular and populated of the seven sisters, the Ionian islands.

To enhance enjoyment of the most enjoyable of the seven, I would suggest suspending disbelief and accepting also that Corfu is, as it claims, Homer's island of Scheria, the land of the Phaecians, "where trees hang their greenery on high, the pear and the pomegranate, the apple with its glossy burden, the sweet fig and the luxuriant olive," in E.V. Rieu's translation. Knowledgeable Corfiots add one caveat: Don't come in July and August, when the island's highly developed tourist capacity is fully engaged and daily direct flights from all over Europe disgorge planeloads of sun, sea and sand seekers.

But from mid-April through June, and again in September and October, Corfu offers not only the pleasures of its many beaches, but also the exceptional interest of a crossroads of history, a place that most of the forces that shaped Europe have touched and few have left without making their specific imprint.

Passing from its Homeric beginnings at the dawn of recorded history, the island bears traces of having been colonized by various groups of settlers from the Greek mainland, while its people intermittently settled colonies on the Illyrian coast, in Greece and today's Albania. In 229 B.C., Corfu became Rome's first Greek possession. Here, Suetonius recorded, Nero sang and danced before an altar of Zeus.

When the Roman Empire divided, the island became one of the westernmost provinces of the Eastern Empire, the prey of devastating raids by Vandals, Goths and Saracens. The Normans seized it in the 11th century, battled over it with the Venetians, who won and lost it temporarily to the Genovese and then to Epirus on the mainland. In the 13th century, the Angevins of Naples assumed a reign that lasted more than a century, yielding in 1386 to a Venetian overlordship that endured until the Napoleonic wars.

After two years of French rule, Russia and Turkey created the Septinsular Republic under their protectorate, but France returned for seven years in 1807, only to yield after Waterloo to a half century of English rule, until 1864. It was only then that Corfu finally became part of independent Greece, but it was not the end of its foreign entanglements.

Italian, French and British troops were based on the island during World War I. When Serbia was defeated in 1916, its government withdrew there, and the following year the present state of Yugoslavia was proclaimed on Corfu. Fascist Italy invaded and occupied Corfu briefly in 1923, after a heavy bombardment, and returned as an invader in World War II. The most severe modern destruction of the island followed in 1943, when Germany dislodged the Italians.

Such turbulent history creates interesting places and the town of Corfu — known also, like the whole island, as Kerkyra — is marvelously absorbing. Situated on a promontory surrounded by the sea on the south, east, and north, the city fronts on a beautiful park, the Esplanade. The park, in turn, is preceded, as by a nose jutting down toward the mainland, by a 16th-century Venetian citadel. It is a story-book fortress, with a moat, ramparts, a lighthouse, ancient cannon and, just outside the ramparts, an incongruously Georgian British church with an even more surprising Doric portico.

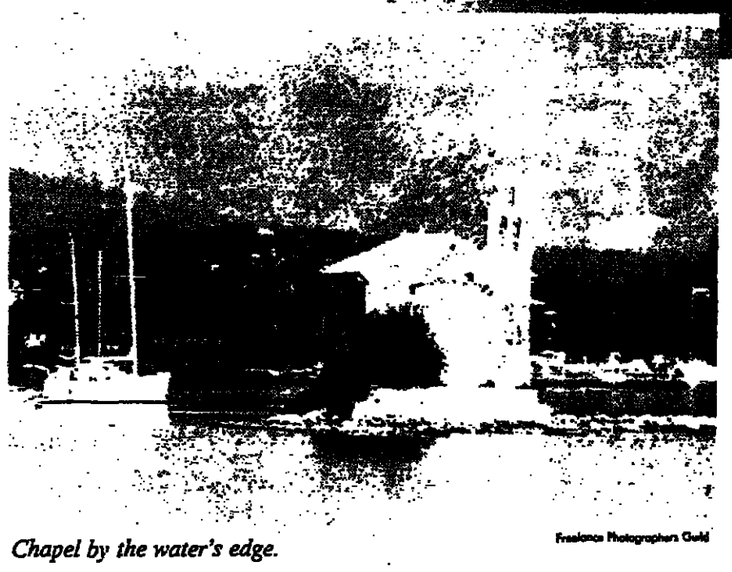
At the north end of the Esplanade, a Royal Palace built by the British in 1819 faces the greensward with a splendid Doric portico of 32 columns linking two triumphal arches. The handsomely restored State Rooms, reached by an amply curved double staircase with a handsome banister of forged iron and brass, can be visited, and a wing of the same floor serves as a museum of Asian art.

As if to enhance further Corfu's international character, several Greek diplomats posted in the Orient or in other cities where Asian art was cheaply bought have bequeathered their private collections of Chinese and Japanese bronzes, ceramics and ivory objects, as well as Indian and Nepalese bronzes, which contrast pleasingly without clashing with the neo-classical stucco of the State Rooms. Some pieces may be of doubtful authenticity and others perhaps not as ancient as they are labeled, but this hardly lessens the charm of finding so exotic a museum in so unexpected a place.

The buildings facing the Esplanade are so Italian as to make one forget how long ago the Venetians left — and so rundown as to heighten the ressemblance with towns of Italy's south — although they date to the French period. Their true nationality is asserted by arcades modeled on those of the Rue de Rivoli in Paris, a boon in a town that has a rainfall as high as any in Greece.

It is pleasant in the summer months to sit at one of the many cafés under the arcades and look at as un-Greek a sight as any place Greece offers — cricket being played on the Esplanade. The effect of alienation can be heightened by drinking a tankard of ginger beer, another leftover of the British presence, hugely enjoyed by the British tourists who outnumber all other nationalities in affection for Corfu. Whether because of the English presence as governors or as tourists, English seems to be more frequently spoken on Corfu than on any other Greek islands.

A steep-staired street in old Co



Freelance Photographers Guild

Chapel by the water's edge.

North of the palace lies the busy port, where ferryboats linking Corfu to the mainland, Italy and Yugoslavia vie for space with commercial and pleasure craft. And as if the mixture of Venetian, English and French architecture and trimmings were not enough to make for a picturesquely assorted cityscape, a second 16th-century Venetian fortress towers over the harbor.

Penetrating inside the town — most easily, perhaps, up the stained street that starts alongside the modest New York Hotel on the waterfront — one finds oneself in a warren of Neapolitan-style narrow, cobblestoned back alleys lined by tall and lean apartment houses with lots of wash hung out to dry. It is all deliciously picturesque, and much cleaner than Naples.

Crossing through this old section, known as Kambielo, with its many small squares centering on churches, a stroller eventually reaches, whether he intends to or not, Dimarhiou Square, a large, Italianate piazza of roughly triangular form and raked like a stage, around which are disposed a number of buildings of distinction. They include the City Hall, which is a remodeled Venetian loggia of the 17th-century that served for many years as a theater before being demoted to bureaucratic purposes; the Latin Cathedral, and the former Archbishop's Palace, now the Bank of Greece.

Nearby, on Iroon Kypriakou Agonos Square, a handsome town palace now houses the Ionian and Popular Bank. Even visitors not interested in historic paper money will profit from a visit to the beautifully restored rooms that house a museum devoted to that subject.

Filarmonikis Street turns into a lively vegetable market every morning, and Nikiforou Theotoki Street is the main shopping area. Except for the Archaelogical Museum, beyond the Corfu Palace Hotel, facing the Bay of Garitsa, the modern town is disappointingly devoid of interest. The museum is worth a visit for the sculptures and the architectural fragments of the classical period displayed in the Hall of the Gorgon and the North Hall.

The sights of Corfu continue in the immediate vicinity of the principal town. The long, curving promenade along the bays leads to the royal villa of Mon Repos, the summer residence successively of British Lord High Commissioners and Greek Kings, where in 1921 Prince Philip, later the Duke of Edinburgh, was born. It is not open to the public, but opposite the entrance are remains of an early Byzantine church.

A marvelous view awaits the stroller, bus passenger or rider of a rental bi[cycle] the tip of the tiny Kanoni Peninsula, [a] ple of miles beyond Mon Repos. There, a terrace built by French defenders [as] artillery position, a long panorama of [the] coastline, the entrance to an old harbor, two nearby islets, each graced by a [mo]tery, greets the eye in poetic beauty. [The] view has inspired painters good and [bad], most notably the Swiss 19th-century [ro]tic Arnold Böcklin for his "Isle of the D[ead]." The painting, in turn, moved Rachmaninoff to compose his symphonic poem of the same name.

An excursion toward greater simplicity leads across the island for 16 miles to Paleokastritsa on the west coast. Known abroad for its many fine beaches — crowded in season — Paleokastritsa is also the site of one of Corfu's best-known monasteries, though it proudly bears the 13th-century date of its founding on its brilliantly whitewashed portal, nothing remains that is [old] where near so venerable. But its situation on a crag at the edge of the sea, its simple cloister and terrace gardens make it worthwhile to accept the resident monk's invitation to stop for a visit.

Not in the guidebooks but instructive and pleasant because of the rural landscape is a drive to the south. The decaying town of Lefkimi — unpaved streets, abandoned houses — illustrates an aspect of Greek life not always so evident to casual travelers in the rush to urban centers and the desertion of the countryside. A stop along the 25-mile winding road from Corfu Town at any roadside village coffeehouse will enable the traveler to sample while it lasts — along with Turkish coffee that he must be careful to order Greek coffee when ordering — the calm rhythm of Greek country life. It survives in Corfu in areas where the beaches are not sufficiently broad and sandy to warrant resort hotels, pizzerias and tavernas where the customer can break all the plates he wants because they will turn up on his bill.

Henry Kamm is the Athens bureau chief of The New York Times.

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High Road

Continued from page 9

made of rocks. Smoke curled upward from a chimney, and beside the door stood a weather-beaten old man in ankle-length coat and boots, with a white beard falling to his chest. This was a trader taking a rest on the way to Kashgar, much as Polo and his caravan must have paused on their journey through this region in 1275.

Elsewhere, habitation took the form of felt-lined yurts, the circular tents favored by the armies of Genghis Khan. The Uighur and Kirghiz herders of these uplands, mostly nomads, migrated more than 1,000 years ago from areas to the northeast, near Mongolia, but little in their customs has changed. Unlike ethnic Chinese, who are often wary of admitting strangers to their homes, herders' families came forward in greeting when our Landcruiser pulled up, inviting us into the rug-lined comfort of the yurts and offering mugs of fermented yak's milk or tea.

Our stop in Taxkorgan offered another reminder of the ethnic tides that have swept across the old Silk Road. After hours of rough driving the road emerged into a landscape of green pasture stretching to the mountains, reminiscent of Ireland's County Galway. By a river of crystal-clear water, a group of herders' children were taking the last rays of the sun, dangling their feet over the bank. Turning smiling faces to the camera, they were a revelation — blue eyes, proud noses, features wholly European.

This was our first glimpse of the Tadzhiks, a people of Persian origin said to have migrated at about the time that the armies of Alexander the Great pushed eastward from Greece. Contemporary Taxkorgan, a few streets of whitewashed homes with an army barracks and blaring loudspeakers, is no more than a century old. But closer to the Soviet frontier, 20 miles distant at this point, lie the ruins of an earlier town of the same name, leveled by earthquakes, that was mentioned as the gateway to China by the mathematician and geographer Ptolemy in the second century.

China demurred for several years before acceding to Pakistan's suggestion that the Karakoram Highway be opened. One reason was probably the proximity of the road to Afghanistan. The Wakhan Corridor, the eastern finger of Afghanistan, meets the Chinese frontier about 50 miles southwest of Taxkorgan. The corridor has been occupied by a heavy concentration of Soviet troops since 1979, and it is a fair assumption that the Chinese have fortified their defenses. The only clue we saw was the unsign-posted road that breaks westward toward the Wakhan, its surface rutted by trucks.

Another reason for the Chinese to demur was obvious at the Pamir guesthouse in Taxkorgan, used until recently by the Pakistani and Chinese travelers who were the only permitted users of the road. Although an effort had been made to upgrade the 160-bed hotel, its washing facilities consisted of an outhouse and a galvanized steel tank with ice-cold water outside each room. When one of our party opened a door off his room and spied a bath, the Tadzhik room attendant swiftly locked it. The baths are to be activated when running water is available, but nobody was sure just when.

Steven Oshea

Busy trading in Kashgar, a 2,000-year old town little changed since Polo's time.

The road, hitherto washboard gravel, turns to asphalt shortly before the Chinese border post at Pirali, and is paved thenceforth all the way to Islamabad. In our case, the relief from the gravel was offset quickly by a bureaucratic snafu at the Chinese border post, when our banker friend was found to have an invalid exit visa. As usual with foreigners in China, a lengthy discussion and expressions of good will were enough to surmount the problem, and we were soon under way for the final stretch to the frontier proper, at the pinnacle of the Khunjerab Pass.

There, beside a stone plinth recording the official commissioning of the road, we gathered for a group photograph. The heavy winter clothing we had brought with us proved superfluous in the brilliant sunshine but the altitude made itself felt in other ways, mainly on our breathing. Two days later, overnighting between Gilgit and Islamabad, we could only marvel when a party of British mountaineers en route to K2, at 28,250 feet the world's second-highest mountain, told us that they planned to ascend the mountain's unconquered northwest ridge without oxygen.

In the Kirghiz language Khunjerab means "Valley of Blood," a name the pass earned centuries ago from the activities of the Khanjut brigands who made a livelihood attacking caravans. The worst dangers to be faced in our passage, and thereafter through 500 miles of driving to Islamabad, came not from brigands (though even 20 years ago they had not entirely disappeared), nor even from landslides, but from a still more deadly hazard, the Pakistani driver. Times beyond number, we stiffened as our Jeep approached a blind corner on the highway to find the entire roadway filled by a careering truck or bus.

The heavy vehicles are mostly British Bedfords with custom-made superstructures that have been extravagantly painted and filigreed, a popular Pakistani folk art. Designs include wrestling lions, iridescent peacocks, mountainscapes and mosques. High above the Indus, on our fourth day out from Kashgar, we followed a lavishly decorated truck with a rhyming Moslem couplet inscribed in Urdu on its rear door. "Oh God, protect me and those who travel with me," it began. On the Karakoram Highway, with an 800-foot drop beside us, we too felt the need of Allah on our side. Three weeks after our journey, a Bedford truck carrying 47 people swerved off the highway near Chilas, south of Gilgit, falling 11 in its plunge into the Indus.

Fortunately, we had fortified ourselves for this last, most taxing part of the journey with a day's rest at Karimabad, in the heart of the Hunza Valley. It was a toss-up between Kashgar and the Hunza as the highlight of the trip, for in the lee of 25,550-foot Mount Rakaposhi we found what must be one of the loveliest spots in Asia. Viewed from Baltit, a medieval village situated hundreds of feet above the valley floor, the Hunza is a carpet of pink and white blossoms, rising to the green of terraced fields on the mountain's lower slopes, and above all the glistening whiteness of the peaks.

John F. Burns is chief of the Beijing bureau of The New York Times.

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TRAVEL

A Shogun's Shrine

by Christine Chapman

NIKKO, Japan — In a setting of great natural beauty sits what is perhaps the most flamboyant memorial to a military dynasty ever constructed: the Toshogu shrine in Nikko, 90 miles (130 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

Toshogu was ordered built in 1634 by Iemitsu, the third shogun of the Tokugawa family, to honor his grandfather Ieyasu, founder of Japan's last shogunate, or hereditary military dictatorship. It was completed in two years with the labor of 15,000 men. The Buddhist-Shinto complex includes a five-story pagoda, vermilion shrines, stone mausoleums, a black belfry, the ceremonial gates called *torii*, and other extravagant structures.

A legion of artists and craftsmen embellished it all with intricate designs, bright paints (mostly red) and 2,489 sheets of gold leaf. They sculpted and carved, painted and gilded innumerable gates, eaves, pillars and walls with a phantasmagoria from myth and legend in cartoon-like panels. Flowers and birds, men and lions, bizarre elephants and abstract dragons cover walls, ceilings, roofs in an architectural mix that reveals the playful imagination of so many 17th-century Disneys.

The famous monkey trio "See-Hear-Speak No Evil" decorates the sacred stable; a carved sleeping cat guards the entrance to the 200 stone steps leading to the shogun's tomb; a dragon painted on the ceiling of the Temple of Medicine will groan if visitors clap their hands sharply beneath it. The sacred palanquin house, the sacred dance stage, an incense hall (now the shrine office), an oratory are all splashed with the colorful, detailed style of the late Momoyama period, which closed the 16th century.

The most famous — and ostentatious — structure is the two-story Yomeimon, the Gate of Sunlight, which is completely covered with painted carvings. An estimated eight million tourists a year march through the precincts to gape at these treasures and trifles from the Edo, or Tokugawa, period, which followed the Momoyama and lasted until 1867.

Ieyasu Tokugawa ruled Japan from 1603 to his death in 1616 through his 279 *daimyo* (lords). A year after his death the emperor deified the shogun with the title "Great Eastern Manifestation of Buddha Resplendent," and his ashes were moved to Nikko. It was this Tokugawa whom James Clavell popularized in his best-selling novel "Shogun" as the worthy antagonist of the hero, a character based on William Adams, an English shipping pilot who landed in Japan in 1600 and became a protégé of the shogun.

The avenues approaching Toshogu Shrine are lined with thousands of Japanese cedar trees, planted in 1625 by a *daimyo* who could not afford a more expensive gift. The cedars suggest the graceful austerity common in Japanese aesthetics, but once inside the complex, all ideas of simplicity and restraint vanish. The Tokugawas inspired luxury gift-giving from their grateful governors, Korean kings and the government of the Netherlands — the only foreign consulate allowed to remain in Japan and trade with it when the third Tokugawa shogun closed the country to the West.

Overwhelmed by lavishness, one can only repeat the Japanese adage "Never say *kekko*" — magnificent — "until you've seen Nikko," and look for something natural for the eyes to feast on. Fortunately, the shrine is built at the edge of Nikko National Park, a wonderland of mountains, streams and waterfalls, gorges, and peaceful Lake Chuzenji, formed by the volcanic eruption of Mount Nantai.

The second-highest mountain in the park, Nantai is thickly wooded all the way to the top; it takes about five hours to climb. A ride on the lake by paddleboat is less time-consuming, as is a hike to Kegon Falls, a 99-meter cascade that once attracted many love-suicides. It still appeals to religious devotees who believe standing under its frigid, beating waters will purify them.

A 10-minute walk from the shrine is Tokyo University's Botanical Gardens, an unmanicured spread of 10 hectares (25 acres) along the Daiya River. With clearly marked plants from alpine and temperate zones in a semi-wild garden, and glimpses of stone buddhas lining the river bank, the arboretum is a perfect, almost solitary place for a picnic. Few travelers know about it because it is not promoted as a tourist attraction. There are no English-language signs, but near the gardens is the Nikko Museum, which *is* publicized for its displays of local flora and fauna.

The Nikko Museum is better known as the former summer villa of Emperor Taisho (reigned 1912-26), father of Emperor Hirohito. In 1898 the villa was moved from Tokyo to this lush setting. There are three floors of well-proportioned rooms looking out on the greenery. A Western influence is evident in the royal toilet room, in which an early 20th-century commode sits on a *tatami* mat, combining, as the guide implies, the best comforts of both worlds.

Among the other delights of Nikko are delicious river trout, *masu*, and curving mountain roads known as the Trohazaka Driveway, comparable in hairpin curves to those of Colorado's Rockies.

A new addition to a Nikko trip is a commercial theme park, Edo Village, which purports to take visitors back to the Edo Period. In a small group of houses, shops and restaurants, costumed performers and salespeople try to suggest what it was like to live in a Japanese village in the 17th to 19th centuries. The acrobatics of young entertainers may amuse the children and intrigue newcomers to Japan, but a stroll through old neighborhoods and back streets in any major city will impart a more genuine atmosphere.

Many day tours from Tokyo to Nikko are offered through hotels and travel agents. If one wants to go solo, however, it is cheaper and not too difficult. Take a morning train from Tokyo's Asakusa-Tobu Station or from the Japanese National Railways Ueno station. The trip takes about two hours and costs about $12 one way. In Nikko, inns and youth hostels abound. ■

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist.

Japan National Tourist Organization

The Kegon Falls near Nikko, a 99-meter cascade that once attracted many love-suicides. Religious pilgrims believe that standing under its frigid, beating waters will purify them. Inset, the Toshugu shrine itself.

Ghent's Historic Walks

by Sue Armstrong

GHENT, Belgium — I sat scribbling post cards to my kids against the wall of the 12th-century castle within sight of two dark holes above the gateway. These were used by the castle's early occupants to pour boiling pitch on visitors they didn't like the look of. Opposite me, in the old fish market, Ghent's people used to gather in the Middle Ages to watch the public hanging or beheading of criminals, or the slow boiling in oil of dealers in forged money.

"It's a harsh place, Ghent, with a harsh history and harsh people," said my guide grimly. "If the people set their minds on something, it didn't matter how much it cost in blood or money to get it."

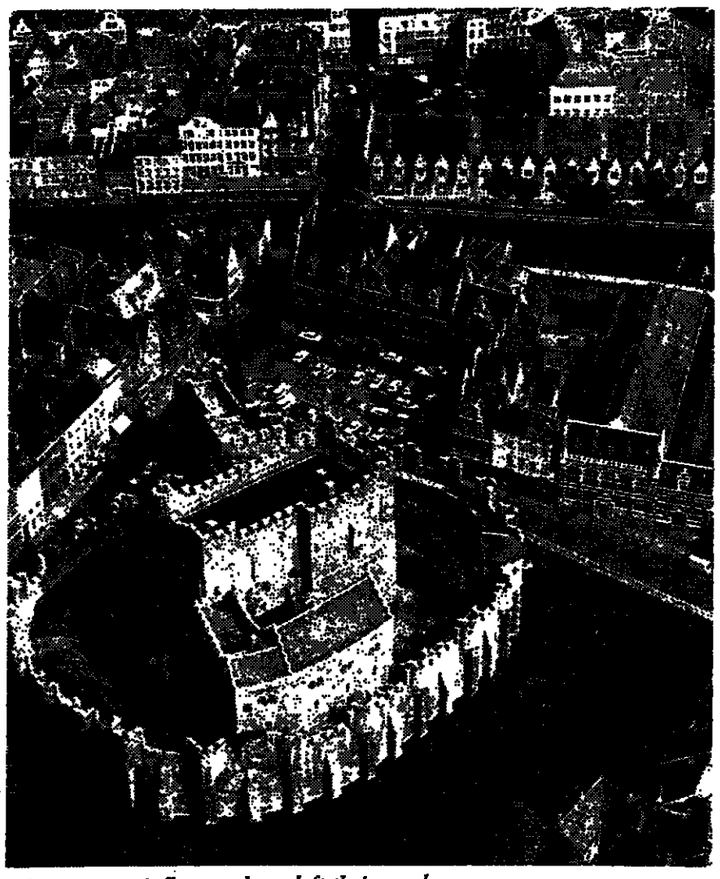
On the bright, cloudless day of my visit, though, Ghent seemed anything but harsh. It is a delightful city. Built at the confluence of the rivers Lys and Scheldt, it was at the crossroads of trade routes in the Middle Ages, and grew to be the largest but second most important city in northern Europe, after Paris. Many different influences have left their mark on it, and every style of architecture, from Romanesque to Art Nouveau, can be seen here today.

Though much of the city is very old, cobbled and quaint, Ghent is no fusty monument to a colorful past. The old buildings, beautifully restored, serve modern purposes well. Thus the house of a rich merchant dating from the 15th century is now a music school. As I gazed up at the tower and at the private chapel, someone was practicing the trumpet, and the tinkling of a piano drifted through an open window. Nearby, the guildhouse of the crossbow archers, built in 1469, is now a hotel, St. Jorisbof. Mary of Burgundy laid the first stone in the courtyard where modern residents park their cars.

These two buildings stand on what is known, incredibly, as "The Mountain." Apparently in flat, flat Flanders, which was notoriously boggy in the Middle Ages, a patch of land that stood 13 meters above sea level was worthy of note.

Many of Ghent's old buildings have their histories written all over them. A crest bearing three tools used for sheep shearing above the door of a Romanesque house indicates that it was the home of a wool merchant (Ghent's fortunes were founded on textiles, which remain an important industry). In the 12th century, when practically no one could read, pictures were more useful than names on the door.

Other buildings give no clue to their history. The old stone meat market by the former port, for instance, was a center of restrictive trading and the focus of the peasants' resentment for some four centuries. Right up to the late 1800s the only people allowed to slaughter livestock, even for farmers' private tables, were official butchers who guarded their privileges jealously and who set meat prices. Near the meat market are small houses where the very poor could buy the bowels of slaughtered animals — all they could afford.



Ghent: many influences have left their mark.

The butchers, too, had a private chapel (in the slaughterhouse itself). Here is one of the oldest oil paintings in Europe — a 15th-century nativity scene by Nabur Martins. It can be seen only during the Ghent Festival in July.

Farther along the harborfront stand several the old guildhouses, now occupied by banks, shops, cafés. There is the grain measurers' house built in the late 1440s, and a more ornate headquaters built two centuries later as the grain measurers' prestige rose in the heyday of the port. There is the guildhouse of the un-free boatmen (who could operate only on the canals), and the guildhouse of the free boatmen (who operated on the rivers, and who forced trespassers from the canals to forfeit their cargoes). And sandwiched between its showy neighbors is what must be the tiniest sliver of building anywhere: This was the tax collector's house, and perhaps its mean proportions say something about the man who lived in it.

The best way to see Ghent is on foot, because you can please yourself as to where you go and what you linger over. Recently I discovered an eerie corner of the city near the castle, where artisans' dwellings from the Middle Ages, long deserted and dangerously decayed, are just beginning to be saved. Already a few arty-looking restaurants and bars have moved in amid the rubble and dust of the renovators.

For those who do not like walking there are horse-drawn carriages, but most of the coachmen trundling around the circuit look frozen-faced with boredom. Alternatively, there are boats that offer glimpses of the more private side of Ghent — leafy gardens backing onto the water, washing hanging on the line, an open window onto someone's living room, a family of ducks bobbing in the boat's wake.

Not all Ghent's pleasures are outdoors. It has a wide variety of restaurants and bars, the more dingy and noisy of which are obviously colonized by the university students. Not surprisingly, fish is a local specialty. Instead of a dish of peanuts with a drink, you are more likely to be given a collection of cockles, with a pin to pluck them out.

The city has an exotic botanical garden with greenhouses, and 15 museums and art galleries to keep visitors occupied whatever the weather. What is arguably the finest painting in Ghent is not in a museum, however, but in the Cathedral of St. Bavon: Van Eyck's magnificent polyptych "The Adoration of the Lamb" (in French, "The Mystic Lamb") hangs, after centuries of vicissitudes, in the chapel for which it was painted in 1432. ■

Sue Armstrong is a Scottish journalist based in Brussels.

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ITT Cp	38811	53¼	51	52⅜	+3
SCalEd	33794	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+ ½
PhilaEl	24994	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
AsdDG s	18104	66	65⅛	65⅝	
PanhEC	17331	44⅞	41¼	44⅞	+3⅛
CawE	16781	31⅞	31½	31¾	
Salomn	13623	49	47½	47½	—1½
Sears	13095	48⅞	48	48½	+ ½
PepsiC s	12788	35	34	34¼	— ⅜
BkBos s	12076	39½	38⅞	39⅛	— ⅛
AT&T	11644	25½	24⅞	25	— ⅛
Sofewy	11477	52½	50⅞	51⅝	+ ⅛
ArchD s	10975	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ½
ABrand	10880	96⅞	93½	96½	+4
MonPw	10268	39	38¾	39	+ ¼

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	134,070,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	191,298,220
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,640,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,240,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	138,302,200
NYSE volume up	59,257,040
NYSE volume down	56,098,078
Amex volume up	4,782,450
Amex volume down	7,218,030

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	142.82	142.31	142.67	— 0.07
Industrials	165.57	164.48	164.92	— 0.05
Transp.	119.31	118.76	118.92	— 0.91
Utilities	72.73	72.52	72.73	+ 0.15
Finance	154.26	153.53	153.72	— 0.54

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	252	331
Declined	335	276
Unchanged	225	227
Total Issues	812	834
New Highs	39	37
New Lows	15	13

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrials	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transp.	263.17	— 0.53	263.17	263.23

AMEX Most Actives

[illegible]

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.30	+ 0.10
Utilities	90.50	+ 0.11
Industrials	90.09	+ 0.08

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	736	969
Declined	772	609
Unchanged	440	399
Total Issues	1948	1977
New Highs	111	165
New Lows	17	16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 25	244,221	517,313	54,305
June 24	282,418	506,884	68,993
June 23	238,671	495,518	34,381
June 20	372,441	652,434	37,255
June 19	251,157	393,330	1,072

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1890.04	1897.22	1867.41	1880.20	— 4.85
Trans	780.88	784.43	768.83	776.13	— 6.00
Util	193.46	196.59	192.52	195.49	+ 2.0
Comp	722.14	726.45	713.57	719.95	— 1.28

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	278.45	276.52	277.71	— 0.18
Transp.	202.15	199.88	200.90	— 1.29
Utilities	110.48	109.77	110.29	+ 0.15
Finance	29.58	29.30	29.38	— 0.11
Composite	249.43	247.72	248.74	— 0.19

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,084	1,218
Declined	1,007	845
Unchanged	2,212	2,236
Total Issues	4,303	4,297

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close
285.26	282.71	[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Stocks Narrowly Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were narrowly lower in moderate trading at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 9.50 to 1,885.05 Wednesday, was down 4.85 to 1,880.20 at the close.

Declines were slightly ahead of advances. Volume was about 134 million shares, down from 161.8 million on Wednesday.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The fall in NYSE prices, ending a two-day rally, saw brokerage stocks moving lower amid concerns about earnings. Some takeover issues moved back into the spotlight.

Some technical analysts noted that losses were limited.

ITT led the actives, up 3 to 52⅜ on 3.87 million shares traded. ITT, which jumped 4 on Wednesday, said it has had discussions with Cie. Générale d'Electricité of France about joint ventures. The state-owned French company said the two were in serious discussions. Analysts said a sale of most of ITT's telecommunications business to the French seemed a strong possibility, with $2 billion mentioned as a likely figure.

Southern California Edison was second on the active list and added ½ to 32⅛, while Philadelphia Electric was third with a rise of ⅜ to 20⅛.

Chester Pado, vice president and director of technical research at Jefferies & Co., said the session was a "continuation of profit taking that we saw come in yesterday toward the end of the day."

But he noted that volume slowed as the Dow pulled back toward 1,880. "Essentially it was a standoff day." Mr. Pado said. "Utilities have been acting well, indicating a further movement toward higher yield situations."

Mr. Pado sees support in the 1,860-1,880 area and he believes the market will be able to climb to higher highs.

He said if there is a correction, chances are the utilities will hold up better than the rest of the market in the current interest-sensitive environment.

Among the financial stocks, Salomon Brothers fell 1½ to 47½, Bear Stearns ⅜ to 28⅜, First Boston 2 to 51½ and E.F. Hutton ½ to 32¾.

Times Mirror, which announced a tentative agreement to sell the Dallas Times Herald to Gloucester County Times Inc. for $110 million, rose 2 to 69½. A.H. Belo, which owns a competing Dallas paper, rose ⅞ to 57.

Elsewhere in the media group, CBS fell 2½ to 144¼.

Capital Cities/ABC gained 7¾ to 253¾.

Gulf & Western gained 2⅛ to 70⅞. The company said takeover rumors linking it with CBS or K mart were unfounded.

IBM slipped ¾ to 146¾ while Digital Equipment rose ¼ to 86⅜ in a mostly lower technology group. Texas Instruments fell 3¼ to 117¼.

(UPI, Reuters)

Tokyo Market Advances

Share prices advanced further in Tokyo on Thursday when the 225-share Nikkei index, which gained 115.49 yen Wednesday, added 84.32 to close at 17,600.95 yen, Agence France-Presse reported from Tokyo.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
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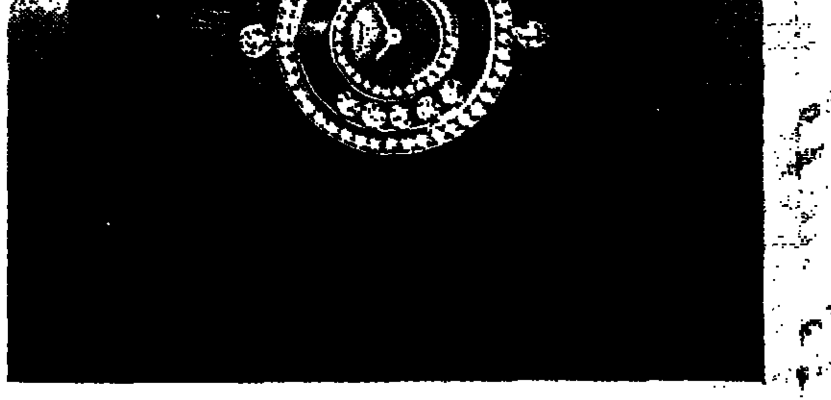

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(Continued on Page 16)

Portugal: A Step Forward

IN THE NEWS

June 12, 1985: Lisbon Signs EC Treaty of Accession

In a ceremony at a 16th-century monastery commemorating Portugal's voyages of discovery, Lisbon formally signs the treaty of accession to become the 11th member of the European Community.

June 13, 1985: Coalition Led by Soares Collapses

The Socialist-led coalition of Prime Minister Mário Soares collapses after its minority Social Democratic partners walk out in a row over the pace of nation-reforms.

Oct. 6, 1985: Vote Brings Social Democrats to Power

General elections bring a minority Social Democratic government, with only 30 percent of the vote, to power and mark the debut of a new grouping, the Democratic Renewal Party, which takes nearly 18 percent of the vote.

Jan. 1: Portugal Becomes Official Member of EC

Portugal, along with Spain, enters the European Community, opening the door to the transformation of Western Europe's poorest nation.

Feb. 16: Soares Wins Presidential Election

Mr. Soares narrowly beats Diogo Freitas do Amaral, a Christian Democrat, in the presidential runoff election, becoming the first elected civilian president in nearly 60 years.

May 12: 600th Anniversary of the Treaty of Windsor

Celebrations are held in London and Lisbon to mark the 600th anniversary of the world's oldest alliance. The Treaty of Windsor was signed May 9, 1386, by King João I of Portugal and Richard II of Britain.

Recovery and Growth

Bumper Economic Harvest Follows the Lean Years

The central strategy is to get investment to modernize and expand outmoded industries.

By Peter Wise

LISBON — Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva won office last autumn with perfect timing to reap a bumper economic harvest. Falling oil prices, European Community funds and a weaker dollar have combined to ensure Portugal a season of plenty after three barren years of recession. Laying store for the future has become the main concern of a government whose predecessors struggled to make ends meet.

Portugal will save a least $10 on each of the 54 million barrels of oil it imports this year. A further $500,000 is expected in aid from the European Community to its poorest member. This extra income alone amounts to 4 percent of gross national product. In a country that imports more than half its food, most of its raw materials and 90 percent of its energy, the decline of the dollar will multiply the savings.

After a prolonged crisis, the minority Social Democratic government can offer the Portuguese unparalleled bounty as the economy surges forward at one of the fastest growth rates in Europe. Finance Minister Miguel Cadilhe forecasts 4-percent GNP growth this year compared with 2.5 percent in 1985. He said inflation, having soared above 20 percent for almost a decade, will plummet to 12 percent in 1986 and real earning will increase by about 5 percent after three years of falling living standards.

"You don't really need a government to bring about that sort of recovery in the present circumstances, the problem is making it last," said Vitor Constâncio, who has stepped down as governor of the Bank of Portugal to contend for the leadership of the opposition Socialist Party.

The party, which had led a coalition with the Social Democrats until parliamentary elections last October, claims credit for turning the economy around with an austerity drive that lost votes for the Socialists but averted the threat of national bankruptcy.

Faced with a 1982 current account deficit of $3.2 billion and a foreign debt climbing above $14 billion, the government of then Prime Minister Mário Soares enlisted the support of the International Monetary Fund for a program of drastic restraint.

Sygma

Former Prime Minister Mário Soares is now Portugal's president.

The restrictions inflicted hardships on workers but achieved success with external accounts, delivering a current account surplus of $300 million in 1985. At the central bank, Mr. Constâncio won the confidence of foreign bankers by refinancing the public deficit. Mr. Soares and his ministers negotiated EC entry, which took effect in January.

The Social Democrats acknowledge the favorable legacy. But they blame the Soares government for applying shock therapy too harshly and too long, and then failing in its attempts to revive the economy.

"Tightening the belt is easy," said a Finance Ministry official, Carlos Tavares da Silva, "but when the economic outlook began to brighten in 1985, our predecessors didn't know how to stimulate the confidence needed for a recovery."

Mr. Cavaco Silva has set himself the ambitious aim of freeing Portugal from the vicious circle of uncontrolled expansion followed by deep recession that has beset the economy since the upheaval of the 1974 revolution. He believes the key to sustained growth lies in changing the focus of economic policy from controlling credit and demand to encouraging productive investment and fighting inflation.

"Too much control over the past few years led to an excessive reduction of our external deficits and an unacceptable lowering of living standards without solving the basic structural problems," the prime minister said.

His government has made rallying investment to modernize and expand outmoded industries its central strategy for meeting the challenge of EC competition, lessening dependence on imports and reducing vulnerability to external economic fluctuations.

"The goal is growth through investment not through consumption," said a government official.

Gradual, painstaking expansion is seen as the only remedy to the social ills that took hold with the crisis, from the months of pay arrears inflicted on tens of thousands of industrial workers to the poverty of backward rural areas where farming methods have changed little over the past century.

Unemployment, currently at 11 percent, threatens to rise. The EC representative in Lisbon, Theo Hustings, said a crucial challenge was to create jobs and provide adequate welfare for workers laid off as industries shape up to tougher competition and farm laborers are encouraged to leave the land. More than a quarter of the Portuguese work force is employed in agriculture, most of them over the age of 50, but production is drastically below EC levels.

To stimulate growth, the government made a priority of dispelling the pessimism that has discouraged investors. The prime minister fired enthusiasm with a program promising to discipline public spending, breathe new life into capital markets, ease rigid labor laws and lighten a stifling bureaucracy.

Above all, he pledged to re-establish private enterprise as the driving force behind the economy and streamline a giant public sector that has proved an increasingly debilitating drain on resources.

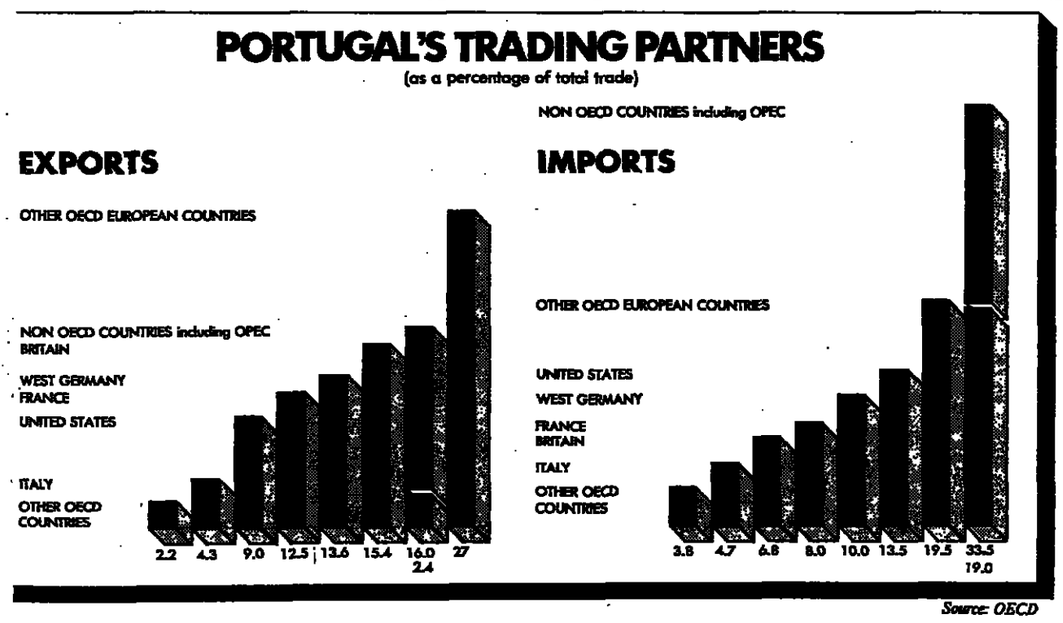
To encourage the Portuguese to invest rather than spend their growing earnings, the government is introducing incentives to capital-market trading and house buying and for creating more attractive outlets for savings than the traditional bank deposit. Interest rates have been cut by 8 percentage points over the past 12 months. The expected result is a sharp rise in capital investment, which fell 30 percent from 1983 to 1985.

But the recovery is gathering momentum more slowly than forecast. Loan rates remain high in real terms — around 12.5 percent on long-term credit — while the prospect of further cuts has encouraged some investors to delay. A budget battle in which the opposition forced the government to lower income tax and fuel prices indicated the uphill struggle that the minority Social Democrats face to get reforms through parliament.

EC funds are being plowed into improving the country's rudimentary infrastructures before the focus is shifted to production incentives. EC entry has not produced an aggressive search for new markets in Europe, already Portu-

Continued on page 14

EC Membership



Source: OECD

Access to Aid Spurs New Projects

By Steven J. Dryden

BRUSSELS — Portugal has kept a relatively low profile during its first months of membership in the European Community, but this has not meant that Lisbon has been inactive.

For Portugal, which has lagged behind its European neighbors in economic development, one of the more important benefits of joining the EC is access to community aid funds.

EC Commission officials have been generally impressed by the ability of the Portuguese government to put forward well-planned proposals for aid. Last month, the commission approved 223 million European Currency Units (about $207 million) in social aid funds for Portugal, to be used for such activities as training unemployed youths.

In another category, regional development funds for disadvantaged areas, Portugal has so far received 290 million ECUs — more than that again.

"The Portuguese are on the ball," said one EC diplomat. "They have been planning for accession for a long time."

The initial regional aid is to be used for improvements in the transport, water supply and electricity infrastructure, and is divided into two installments. The first will be used for major projects like the completion of the main Lisbon-Oporto highway, while the second will be spent on upgrading secondary roads and water and sewage systems.

Portugal, however, will not be eligible for regional aid to industries until the government completes a national plan for regional assistance and has it approved by the EC Commission officials said they have been told by the Portuguese government that the plan is in the final stages of discussion.

The officials expect that the plan will include the Lisbon district as a region eligible for aid, but they are uncertain whether that will be approved by the commission's competition authorities. If the Lisbon area were to be included, the plan would make the entire country eligible for aid, a situation that could be judged too advantageous for Portugal regardless of its economic problems.

The community's agricultural budget is another important source of funds for Portugal. The aid is intended to help farmers become competitive with other EC states during the first years of membership, when Portugal will still be protected from EC agriculture exports by transition measures.

Portugal's record of participation in the farm aid programs is mixed, commission officials said. Some of these officials said it was their impression that agriculture is not among the top priorities of the government, but they also blamed the situation on the unresponsiveness of local authorities.

Portugal is eligible to receive 70 million ECUs annually for the next 10 years to improve irrigation systems, carry out agricultural research, upgrade its livestock and other tasks of modernization. So far, only one project, relating to irrigation, has been submitted to the commission for approval.

But in another category, aid to improve the processing and marketing of Portugal's farm products, Lisbon has about 130 projects awaiting approval by the commission.

EC officials who have studied the Portuguese agricultural scene say the country should boost its export production of early fruits like strawberries and cherries. They say the climate is also good for growing flowers, another high-value product, but that it will take time for the Portuguese to develop the facilities necessary for efficient commercialization.

In the wine sector, where the EC as a whole has a huge surplus, the commission wants to improve the methods of cultivation and the quality of output, while if possible reducing somewhat the quantity. Officials have suggested that 37,000 acres (about 15,000 hectares) of vineyards be phased out of production over a 10-year period.

The commission also plans to offer financial incentives to landowners who participate in the restructuring of the vineyards. The officials would like to see the current patchwork style of land ownership transformed by a more rational form of organization in which holdings would be consolidated.

Portugal's diplomats in Brussels, who are charged with keeping track of these complicated commission programs and proposals, are "stretched pretty thin," according to one EC official.

"There aren't many of them," the official said. "Sometimes their seat is empty during meetings at the Council of Ministers building," he said.

Portugal has only one commissioner, Antônio Cardoso e Cunha, but he has been put in charge of the EC's fisheries policy, one of the most sensitive subjects for his country.

Since he joined the commission in January, Mr. Cardoso has met with the fishing ministers of the member states and visited centers of the community fishing industry in order to familiarize himself with the EC's fishing problems.

Mr. Cardoso is overseeing the preparation by the commission of a major review of the EC's Common Fisheries Policy, focusing on ways of ensuring that limits on catch sizes are respected.

STEVEN J. DRYDEN writes for the International Herald Tribune and The Washington Post.

Frontier Barriers ■ *Port Country*

Closing the Gap In Spanish Ties

By Ken Pottinger

PARIS — For kilometers on either side of the Portuguese-Spanish frontier, the oldest unaltered boundary in Western Europe, there is a vast emptiness.

Where one might expect to see joint industrial and agricultural projects, there are gentle rolling Lusitanian hills and stark Hispanic sierras.

The contrast with other European states, where intense and profitable business activity is conducted up against national boundaries, is remarkable.

The reasons are deeply rooted in history — a history of two proud independent peoples, cultural half-brothers, who have mutually ignored their family ties.

On the Spanish side, there has long been indifference to Portugal's carved-out corner of the peninsula.

In Portugal, disdain for the giant neighbor has been coupled with a fear of absorption, a fear not helped by 60 years of Spanish occupation in the 17th century.

As a result, Lisbon has over the centuries sought shifting alliances with Britain and France to keep Castile at bay, celebrating last month the 600th anniversary of the world's oldest unbroken alliance.

The Treaty of Windsor, which binds Britain and Portugal in a military and friendly pact, was forged in 1386 and later used essentially against Spain.

The gulf between two countries, whose languages, history and culture are so similar, is an illogical quirk of history and one politicians are today cautiously challenging.

In November 1983, President Mário Soares, then the Socialist prime minister, and his Spanish counterpart, Felipe González, met in Lisbon for a widely hailed summit to end the centuries of mutual mistrust.

Another summit is scheduled this year to discuss progress and review matters in the context of the joint entry on Jan. 1 of Spain and Portugal into the European Community.

For, like it or not, Spain and Portugal are destined now to become major trading partners. EC logic determines that. How fast economic pressures sweep away historical and cultural blocks remains to be seen.

The problem is illustrated by the experience of a British car manufacturer who, ruling out a Portuguese recording for economic reasons, tried marketing his small family car, the Austin Metro, featuring a recorded instruction to fasten seat belts in Spanish.

The result was a failure until a local salesman pointed out why. No one was going to buy a car in which a Spaniard was giving the orders.

Sales boomed when the recording was changed to English, despite the fact that fewer people understood the command.

Trade figures between two neighbors, who rationally are each other's closest markets, spell out the depth of the divisions.

In 1984, Portugal bought just over 7 percent of its imports from Spain and sold nearly 4½ percent of its exports there.

Spain's figures were even less significant, with nearly 2½ percent of its exports and just over half of one percent of its import trade being with Portugal.

Tariff barriers between the two neighbors were dropped Jan. 1, in theory making it easier for them to win unexplored shares of each other's markets.

But Spain is better organized and industrially more powerful, and Portuguese businessmen fear it will benefit most from this loosening up.

> In Portugal, disdain for the neighbor was coupled with fears of absorption.

Last month, Portugal's prime minister, Anibal Cavaco Silva, struck a positive note, saying that for him Spain represented a large expanded market for Portuguese enterprise, and the faster Portugal realized this and met the challenge the better.

Rocky relations over the past few years have also involved fishing disputes.

Lisbon continues to harbor some not-unfounded suspicions that the EC, greatly concerned about Spain's important fishing fleet, would like to see that country's Common Market fishing quotas filled in Portuguese waters. It is a suggestion that strikes a raw nerve in Lisbon.

Disputes over sardines and langouste will continue between the neighbors until Portugal can rebuild its own outdated and inadequate fleet and fully exploit its territorial waters, which extend deep into the Atlantic around the two Portuguese islands of Madeira and the Azores.

In 1983, Portugal raised formidable trade barriers against its neighbor, denying requests for licenses to import goods from Spain, in a bid to reduce its trade deficit with Madrid.

Now, Spain is raising the same barriers against Portugal, and Lisbon has complained to Brussels about infringements of EC rules.

Despite the tension, distrust and rivalry, there are signs that businessmen are reassessing the situation.

Portuguese businessmen, slower on the uptake, admit there are big markets waiting next door, helped by relatively low transport costs and cheap Portuguese labor.

KEN POTTINGER, a longtime contributor to the International Herald Tribune from Portugal, is spending a year in France.

The Douro river cuts through rocky hills.

Harvesters gather grapes on the terraced slopes of the Douro valley among almond and olive trees.

The Douro: A River of Wine With a British Flavor

By Martha de la Cal

LISBON — The Douro is a historic river. There are traces of civilizations dating back 3,000 to 4,000 years at its mouth, where the city of Oporto stands. Foundations were laid before the Romans came and built a fortified town — Port of Cale, from which the name of Portugal comes.

Prince Henry the Navigator was born in Oporto and in 1415 he sailed from the Douro estuary to seize Ceuta in Africa from the Moors.

In the 14th and 15th centuries, British merchants came into the river mouth to exchange cloth and codfish for wine, fruit and honey. Many settled there. In the early 18th century, two Englishmen ventured by horseback to the upper reaches of the Douro and shipped wines down the river to Oporto.

By the early 19th century, port wine as we know it had evolved and a brisk trade with England had developed. The Douro river became the heart of the port wine industry. High-prowed river boats called "*rabelos*," with a long steering oar and a square sail, were piled high with barrels of wine and propelled down the rapids from farms along the 250-kilometer (155-mile) stretch of the Douro from near the Spanish border to Oporto.

The British became a dominant force in Oporto, where they carried on their business in the Rua das Inglezes (the street of the English) or entertained in their elegant factory house. They had a society of their own with balls, cricket and races on the river. During the French invasion of Portugal, they wined and dined Wellington's officers, who were allied with the Portuguese.

In the 18th century, the British ran afoul of the powerful prime minister, the Marquês de Pombal, who wanted to break their wine monopoly and stop their adulterating the port with elderberries. He taxed them heavily and set up the Alto Douro wine company, which controlled quality and exports. He also made the Douro river valley the first demarcated wine region in the world.

Somehow, the British survived and remain a powerful force in Oporto today. The names of Croft, Sandeman, Graham, Cockburns, Delaforce, Warres and Yeatman still emblazon the wine lodges in Vila Nova de Gaia, where the wine is stored and aged across the river from Oporto.

Sygma

The Englishman who is most often remembered is Joseph James Forrester, who arrived in 1831 to take up a position with his family's port wine firm. He mapped the Portuguese stretch of the Douro, investigated diseases attacking the vines and carried on a crusade to purify port. For his efforts, he was made Baron de Forrester by the king of Portugal.

The baron drowned in 1861 in the Cachao da Valeira gorge when the *rabelo* in which he was sailing with Dona Antonia Adelaida Ferreira and her daughter overturned in the rapids. According to popular legend, Dona Adelaida Ferreira and her daughter were saved because their voluminous skirts buoyed them up and floated them to shore. Maps made by Baron de Forrester have been preserved in the Ferreira port wine lodge in Vila Nova de Gaia.

Maria Adelaida Ferreira, whose family were important wine growers, expanded the family holdings up the river to near Spain and had 30 *quintas* — estates — on the river. She eventually became the richest woman in Portugal. The eighth generation of Ferreiras, headed by Francisco de Olazabal, now run the company. Ferreira ranks first among Portuguese port wine companies in sales in Portugal. It has reserves of old port in the cellars of its Vila Nova de Gaia lodge.

A trip up the Douro is necessary to understand how the river has dominated the city and its history. The best time to visit is during the last part of September and the first part of October during the wine harvests.

It is possible to travel by car along the river's banks or by train, following the river to the Spanish border, or by plane. The local airline, LAR, flies low over the valley for sightseeing.

Before leaving Oporto, however, a visitor should see its historic buildings and monuments and take a tour of the wine cellars in the port wine companies in Vila Nova de Gaia. There are boat excursions up the Douro every hour.

For those with stamina, a climb of the 225 steps to the top of the rococo Clérigos church tower, which was built in 1731, offers a spectacular view of the city and river. Visitors should also see the Misericordia church, the Palácio da Bolsa, the churches of São Francisco and St. Clara's, the 12th-century Cedofeita church and the bishop's palace. They are a mixture of Romanesque, Gothic and baroque with a great profusion of gold and wood carving. Many buildings are fronted with fine, blue-painted tiles.

A trip to the quayside, with its flower stalls and historic buildings, now housing restaurants, is a must, as is a visit to the Solar do Vinho do Porto (port wine house). Oporto has a large number of good three- to five-star hotels.

The Douro train leaves from Oporto. It climbs the Marão mountains, which isolate the valley from the cold Atlantic winds and give it a semi-Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and moderate winters. After the train emerges from a long tunnel, the Douro river stretches out below, bordered by steep, rocky hillsides with terraced vineyards and almond and olive trees.

The train passes baroque manor houses and small villages as it approaches Regua, the wine-shipping center. Further up the river near Valença do Douro, the Ferreira family have a large *quinta*, the Casa do Douro. The stone manor house, which was built in the 18th century, stands several hundred meters above the Douro, offering spectacular views of the river and vineyards. It has splendid, carved wooden ceilings and a kitchen fireplace large enough to roast an ox. The Ferreiras maintain similar manor houses all along the river.

At the railroad station at Pinhão, where it is necessary to change trains for the ascent to Spain, the walls are covered with tiles depicting the story of port making.

Further upstream, the Douro becomes narrower and wilder and is filled with small whirlpools. Boats become scarce. Some of the hillside vineyards were devastated by phylloxera in 1868 and have not been replanted although most were replaced with American vines.

The upper part of the Douro is a wildlife preserve containing foxes, hare, wildcats, otters and badgers. It is a paradise for birdwatchers.

A rare way to see the Douro is by traveling down the river in one of the old *rabelo* river boats, sipping cold wines and vintage ports and picnicking along the river bank.

Even though the Douro has been relatively tamed by dams and the boats no longer carry wine from Oporto, it is possible to travel by boat between Poçinho, where the Ferreira family owns the Quinta de Mesão, to the Valeira dam on the gorge where Baron de Forrester lost his life.

There are plans to make the Douro navigable from Oporto to the Spanish border by 1990 through a series of locks at the dams and to put on two boats transporting tourists.

North of Régua at Vila Real there are three good hotels, including the new Mira Corgo on the edge of the Corgo river. The Mateus palace, which is the trademark of the popular Mateus rosé wine, is in Vila Real. The tourist office holds regular wine tastings.

Halfway between Vila Real and Amarante the government runs the modern, well-appointed São Gonçalo *pousada* (state-run inns). Further up the river at Alijo, there is the new Baron de Forrester pousada. South of the river from Régua at Lamego there is a health resort in a farmhouse called Vila Hostelina.

For information concerning hotels, pousadas and restaurants, contact the Oporto tourist office, tel: 31 27 40.

MARTHA DE LA CAL, a freelance journalist living in Lisbon, is a regular contributor to Time magazine and The Times of London.

Banking

Changes Spur Modernization, Spirit of Enterprise

LISBON — Portuguese banks are rediscovering clients. Eighteen months of coping with private competition and other financial innovations has inspired the nationalized banking sector to shake off its bureaucratic inertia and search for business with a renewed spirit of enterprise.

"The difference is amazing," said a private banker, Fernando Ulrich. "Until recently, corporate financial directors would hardly ever hear from their banks. Now they may get as many as 10 calls a day from competitors promoting all sorts of loan offers and banking services."

Mr. Ulrich is a manager of the Banco Português do Investimento, one of the 10 private banks, including six major foreign ones, that have been authorized to open since November 1984. The move has spurred modernization of a financial sector previously dominated by plodding nationalized institutions ensnared in red tape.

Other recent developments are also helping to push the financial system forward at a rapidly accelerating pace. They range from the creation of new financial instruments, the liberalization of interest rates and an easing of foreign exchange controls to the reviving of a moribund capital market, advances in computerized banking and the advent of leasing companies, pension funds and money-market brokers.

Vitor Constâncio, the former governor of the Bank of Portugal, brought about a crucial reform in July 1985 with the introduction of treasury bills. These three- to six-month government securities are sold in a primary market to the highest-bidding bank then resold to corporations and private savers at negotiable rates. Repurchase agreements, often as short as four or five days, provide companies with a valuable outlet for short-term cash that previously was limited to zero-interest current accounts.

Mr. Constâncio said his main aim was to amend the financing of the public deficit. The state previously raised loans from the nationalized banks at special interest rates below the market price. Treasury bills are also relieving the state-owned banks of a burden of excess liquidity resulting from their obligation to accept medium-term time deposits at a high interest rate stipulated by the central bank.

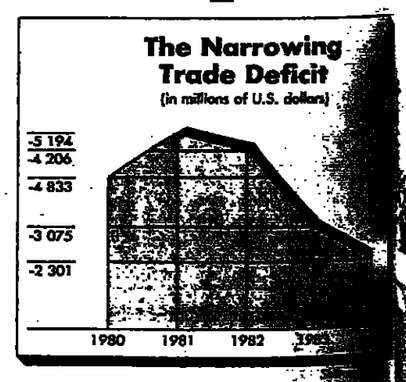
"Treasury bills were vital if the nationalized banks were to compete in a more open environment," Mr. Constâncio said.

Treasury bills appear to be producing the fundamental changes that Mr. Constâncio had in mind. In less than nine months, bills worth 106 billion escudos ($721 million) were issued, accounting for about 7 percent of total time deposits. Mr. Constâncio, who quit as governor in March to run for the Socialist Party leadership, further eased tight central bank control of the financial sector by introducing interbank spot trading in foreign exchange.

Corporations are enjoying the upheaval.

"Two years ago banks would only reluctantly take liquidity off your hands, prepaid interest made short-term credit prohibitively expensive and long-term loans were very hard to find," said the Lisbon financial manager of a multinational company.

Today, banks are out knocking on doors, offering an increasing range of cash-management services and competitive interest rates that have lowered the cost of credit. Computerization and an enterprising environment are speeding transactions and other transactions.



In some cases, an exaggerated fear of competition has provoked nationalized banks to bring down corporate loan rates and foreign exchange margins to staggeringly low levels in their anxiety not to lose clients.

"It's like a gnat biting an elephant," said Alex Dyce, manager of the recently opened Barclays Bank branch in Lisbon, "although the new banks represent only about 5 percent of the market, some of the nationalized banks are reacting as if we accounted for 25 percent."

Eighteen months of hectic development has changed the climate of Portuguese banking dramatically. Bankers now feel it is time to slow the pace of change, assess the impact of recent innovations and concentrate on fine-tuning the system.

A Bumper Economic Harvest

Continued from page 13

gal's main trading partner, and European companies are not yet showing a marked interest in expanding into Portugal.

"Many Portuguese adopted a wait-and-see attitude to the EC," said Mr. Hustings, "but they are reacting well on the spot as the challenges arise."

In this climate, the government admits the 1986 upswing in investment will fall around 2 percentage points below its 10-percent target. Ambitious projections of reducing inflation to 5 percent by 1988 are viewed with skepticism as workers, used to living with soaring prices, win pay deals at least 3 percentage points higher than the government-recommended ceiling of 15 percent.

Commenting on the delayed turnaround, a foreign management consultant said: "Mr. Cavaco Silva created a climate of expectation by promising businessmen almost everything they wanted to hear. But he hasn't yet been able to deliver anything very significant."

The 1986 budget deficit of $2.76 billion represents 11.1 percent of GNP compared with 13.4 percent last year. But Mr. Cadilhe said the budget would show a positive balance of $458 million if payments on the $15.5-billion public debt were excluded.

Moves to strengthen the escudo by gradually reducing its monthly rate of devaluation could blunt the competitive edge of exports, which are expected to grow by 5.5 percent this year after showing a 40-percent increase during 1983-1985.

Although public demand is expected to be held at 1 percent, the lowest level since the 1960s, private consumption should rise 3 percent after three lean years, pushing import growth up to 11 percent.

PETER WISE is a Lisbon-based journalist who contributes regularly to The Boston Globe and The Washington Post.

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Restoring Stability ■ *Equal Rights*

For Cavaco Silva, A Thankless Job

PARIS — A large dose of good fortune, some deft politicking, a divided opposition and major economic windfalls are helping the current Portuguese government ride out its fundamentally shaky position.

Thursday night, the minority Social Democratic government faced its first big test — a parliamentary confidence vote after its failure to push through a key reform of rigid labor laws. Before this crisis, the prospects for the government's medium-term survival were considered good.

Nevertheless, Anibal Cavaco Silva, 46, the university economics professor who is now prime minister, has an unenviable job. He must undertake the tricky but primary task of readying the country to absorb huge amounts of aid and benefits from the European Community.

In Brussels, the red and green Portuguese flag that flutters in the lineup outside EC headquarters represents a milestone for Portugal. It was hoisted Jan. 1, along with that of Spain's, as the two Iberian nations finally gained admittance to the European Community after years of effort.

Controlling and steadying Portugal after its 1974 revolution was not easy, contributing to the setbacks that delayed EC membership through eight long years.

Lisbon overcame an identity crisis, retreating from its role as a major imperial power to that of a minor European state, made a belated conversion from a colonially dominated economy, absorbed political and economic upheaval and began the process of ending the poverty-fueled despair of its people.

Entry into the EC means a new test for Lisbon, whose government is determined to show its mettle. Its leader, Mr. Cavaco Silva, is well chosen for the task. While his Social Democratic Party has only 85 of the 250 seats in the house — 30 percent of the national vote — and was elected in October on a liberalization program full of pitfalls, he has a strong card in his favor.

He is a highly competent technocrat with a flair for politics. He impresses both supporters and opponents with his firm approach to his job and his clear grasp of issues.

A loner, he has made clear that he intends to break with the unhealthy habits that have festered in Portuguese politics since the removal of the rightist dictatorship by a military coup in 1974.

These have resulted in instability, procrastination by officials and increasing electoral frustration over unfulfilled promises made by post-revolutionary utopians.

Mr. Cavaco Silva's job is not eased by the political framework. In the parliamentary elections in October and the presidential elections in February, he failed to re-edit the successful rightist majority coalition formed in 1979 by his mentor and inspirer, the late Social Democratic prime minister, Francisco Sá Carneiro.

As a result, Portugal, like France, is experimenting with power-sharing — called "cohabitation" by the French — where the right-of-center government's actions are umpired by a Socialist president.

The umpire, former Prime Minister Mário Soares, is an anti-Communist stalwart, experienced political infighter and father of Portuguese democracy. Now at the peak of a long, successful career, he is well-placed to cull good will and influence through his international reputation as Iberian elder statesman.

When he took office in March, he made clear that he would not rock the boat, encouraging the prime minister to get on with his declared wish to manage the nation.

Early indicators are positive. The economy, rescued from near disaster by the outgoing Socialist-led coalition, is soundly placed for the 3-percent growth planned this year. Declining world oil prices and a falling dollar have brought a remarkable drop in inflation and are reducing trade deficits.

Investor confidence, a more ephemeral factor to measure, may also be creeping back, although businessmen still complain of inflexible labor laws, unfair taxation and burdensome bureaucracy, all problems that have been around for years and that the government is planning to change.

Mr. Cavaco Silva has ranged against him a divided political opposition.

The Socialists, who polled only 21 percent in October, are regrouping and reorganizing as they prepare for a historic leadership change. Mr. Soares, who has controlled and led the party since its formation in 1973, is to be replaced at this month's party congress, probably by the former central bank governor, Vitor Constâncio. A technocrat and Socialist of liberal tendency, he will need time to consolidate his power base.

This breathing space will make survival easier for Mr. Cavaco Silva's government.

The newest arrival on the scene, the Democratic Renewal Party, is a disparate, ideologically ill-defined but basically left-of-center group. It was formed as a political vehicle for outgoing President António Ramalho Eanes. He was initially guarded about its usefulness but has now reluctantly assumed the party leadership. It remains to be seen whether it can consolidate the nearly 18 percent it received last October, mainly in the form of protest ballots from Socialists.

There have been signs that these same Socialists regret their vote and are ready to return to the fold.

The tiny rightist Christian Democrat Party, whose vote fell below the 10 percent level, is reassessing its position and may eventually amalgamate with the Social Democrats.

Mr. Cavaco Silva preaches a liberal, modern message that has struck a powerful chord among the younger generation in politics and business.

He asks a nation burdened with centuries of self-doubt, indecision and self-abasement to believe in itself and work to transform it from the poorest and least-developed country in Western Europe into a modern EC state.

If he can last, this approach could bring important change. For example, Mr. Cavaco Silva told representatives of Portuguese emigrants in London recently that he did not need their remittances — the country's coffers are well-filled — but rather their capital and skills. He urged them to return to Portugal to invest, create jobs and build up the country.

One-third of Portugal's 10 million population lives abroad because there are not enough jobs at home.

The government believes that new politics, new policies and a new generation of leaders and entrepreneurs are needed to meet the challenge of EC membership and create wealth.

Ken Pottinger

Anibal Cavaco Silva

Equality a Fragile Victory for Women

By Jill Jolliffe

LISBON — Of all the changes the 1974 revolution brought to Portugal, among the most dramatic were those concerning the status of women.

The constitution framed by the Salazar dictatorship in 1933 had declared that all citizens were equal before the law "except for women, the differences resulting from their nature or from the interest of the family." The husband was legal head of the household, with sole rights over the education of children, and a woman who left home could be forced to return.

It was in the twilight years of the dictatorship that three women writers — Maria Teresa Horta, Maria Isabel Barreno and Maria Velho da Costa — published a book focusing attention on the hidden world of Portuguese women, touching on themes of incest, rape, abortion and lesbianism.

The "three Marias" were indicted on charges of offending public morality, and their book was seized. When the revolution occurred soon after, their infamy became fame.

The revolution brought profound legal changes, including a new constitution that abolished the notion of head of family, guaranteed women complete equality within marriage and access to equal work.

These were the formal changes, but they were also reflected in new social customs — tens of thousands of women joined the work force and were brought into a new range of activities.

Before 1974, for example, few women drove cars. Today, although there are still far fewer women drivers, the ratio of men to women drivers is roughly equal to that in other West European countries.

In 1984 after a prolonged debate, demonstrations and the trials of two women on abortion charges, the Assembly finally approved a law decriminalizing abortion in certain cases, against fierce opposition from the Roman Catholic Church.

In the arts, sports and liberal professions, women asserted themselves: the paintings of Paula Rego and the recordings of Maria João Pires, a concert pianist, are prized internationally, and a sparrow-like woman from northern Portugal named Rosa Mota brought prestige to Portugal when she came in third in the 1984 Olympic women's marathon.

"When I first ran in the streets of Oporto," she recalls, "men insulted me, telling me to get back to the kitchen."

The talent of a young writer named Lídia Jorge is approached with humility by the country's best and most senior writers, although she has not yet been published outside of Portugal.

There are two ways of looking at women in Portuguese history.

In one view, women are stifled by a culture that is Marian Catholic with an Islamic influence, the Moors having been expelled from Portugal only in the 13th century.

In remote country villages, the old men who sit at dusk in the town square, no women in view, are a reminder that one could as easily be in the Maghreb as in Europe.

In that scheme of things, Portuguese women have an ingrained cultural handicap that makes true liberation remote, despite official progress.

In a recent survey by the Commission on the Status of Women, 34 percent of people interviewed in northern Portugal said a women should accept being beaten by her husband, 27 percent said she should fight back, while only 15 percent believed she should leave home and 18 percent recommended police complaints.

These figures suggest that Portugal still has to overcome medieval ideas of male authority before it can begin on 20th-century problems.

The heroic view of women in Portuguese history argues that many social structures stem from an ancient and proud freedom enjoyed by Portuguese women, which has been degraded.

Feminist revisionists point to figures like Maria Fonte, the 19th-century revolutionary; Josefa of Obidos, the 16th-century painter who matched Dürer in the richness of her still lifes; and Florbela da Espanca, the modern poet, to show that Portuguese women have been more their own people than their European counterparts.

Detailed arguments are built to show that Portuguese history is matriarchal rather than patriarchal, and that recent history has distorted the evidence.

These theories were tested in the recent presidential campaign in which Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo ran as an independent. She had been nominated to be prime minister briefly in 1979.

Calling for greater participation in political life, especially for women, she appealed to the women's vote. Communist, Socialist and even conservative women argued with their husbands over the issue. The Communist Party mounted a counter-campaign, in which a leading woman deputy stated that as a woman she, too, had been tempted to vote for Miss Pintasilgo until she realized it was an "irrational" choice.

There were, of course, many other issues at stake, but when the results came in, Miss Pintasilgo polled a mere 7 percent of the vote.

JILL JOLLIFFE is an Australian freelance journalist based in Lisbon since 1978. She is a regular contributor to The Guardian and The Sunday Times

J. Pavlovsky

Many women have entered the work force since 1974; they now make up 49 percent of farm workers.

Disadvantaged at Work

Women make up 40 percent of the working population, one of the highest rates of female employment in Western Europe. In 1950, only 26.3 percent were women.

•

The jobless rate for women is 15.3 percent, compared to 7.5 percent for men.

•

Women represent 49 percent of farm workers, 47.2 percent of office workers, and 50.6 percent of the scientific and liberal professions. However, only 15.3 percent are executives.

•

Although the number of women in public life is increasing in most areas, it is diminishing in politics. In the 1983 parliamentary elections, 18 women were elected out of 250 deputies. In elections in October 1985, only 15 were elected, and when Portugal nominated its deputies for the European Parliament this year, all 24 were male. Only one of the current 14 cabinet ministers, Leonor Beleza, the minister for health, is a woman.

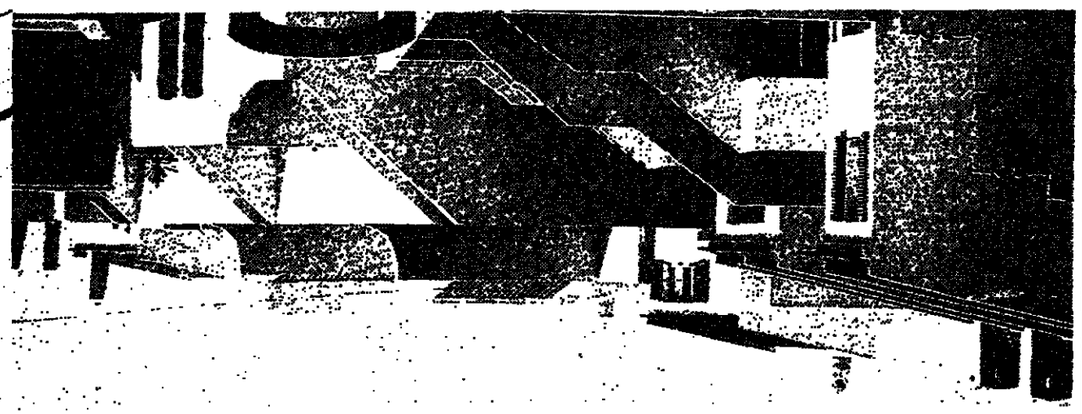
•

Seventy-one percent of women farm workers work on family plots and are unpaid. Of the men working in agriculture, 53.4 percent are registered as self-employed, but only 12.2 percent in this category are women.

— From figures supplied by the Commission on the Status of Women.

Jill Jolliffe

one view of Portugal



another view of Portugal

You probably already know about the golden sunny beaches in Portugal and the watersports in the transparent aquamarine sea beneath a sky so blue, you can almost drink it. But (surprise, surprise) did you know you can get a Portuguese suntan as early as May and as late as October?

Portuguese explorers were famous for discovering new lands on their odyssey round the globe. What aren't quite so famous are the many different countries inside our own small country. Each has its own individual arts, crafts and festivals. Most of them (surprise, surprise) are open all the year round.

Likewise, our health spas will help you relax. But (surprise, surprise) have you also heard about our night life and discos?

You won't be surprised to learn that centuries of Portuguese history have left behind many fine castles, monasteries and churches. But (surprise, surprise) we also have some equally splendid hotels and some of the finest golf courses in Europe.

Our excellent wines, cuisine and the warmth of Portuguese hospitality are equally well known. But did you know how easy it is to organise a conference in Portugal?

Portugal has a pleasant surprise waiting for you every day. Talk to your travel agent or the Portuguese National Tourist Office. The first surprise is when they tell you how little it can cost to stay here.

And (surprise, surprise) it's our 75th anniversary this year. We invite you to celebrate it with us and profit from our wide experience.

Portuguese National Tourist Board

portugal
surprise, surprise, it's Portugal

NAVIGATOR CLASS
Top Executive
Our best ever

Table service on long-haul flights

Now for the business traveller who demands the best — a new service designed especially for you. A new kind of personalized service. We call it our Navigator Class... to the highest international standards of service we added our own unique brand of hospitality... in our famous Portuguese tradition.
TAP Air Portugal Navigator Class. We lead the way.
Consult your Travel Agent or TAP Air Portugal.

AIR PORTUGAL

Check-in
Private check-in. A special
CHECK-IN

30 Kg of baggage...
Priority at departure and arrival

Special armchair*
A "snoozer" seat for greater comfort
*on TriStar 500

Bar free
Be our guest

Music/Cinema*
Electronic headphones — seat back and relax.
*On long-haul flights.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 12)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

June 26

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.10	2.41	Jul	2.54	2.59	2.53½	2.56½	+.03
2.99	2.42	Sep	2.51	2.55½	2.50½	2.52	+.01
3.09	2.58	Dec	2.56	2.57¾	2.55½	2.56	+.00¼
3.08	2.49½	Mar	2.54	2.50½	2.53¾	2.54½	+.00½
3.00	2.41	May	2.44½	2.45	2.43¾	2.44	+.00½
2.50	2.29	Jul	2.31½	2.32½	2.31	2.31	+.00½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,470
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,249 off 437

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
61.75	49.85	Aug	57.40	57.90	57.10	57.55	—.37
60.60	49.45	Oct	56.25	56.62	55.80	56.27	—.28
61.75	51.40	Dec	56.60	56.87	56.20	56.62	—.28
60.50	51.78	Feb	55.50	55.50	54.70	55.15	—.35
59.00	53.30	Apr	57.28	57.28	56.25	56.60	—.37
58.60	54.25	Jun	57.25	57.25	56.80	57.05	—.40

Est. Sales 19,695 Prev. Sales 15,670
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,717 up 4

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
278.38	135.50	Jul	163.00	168.25	163.00	167.05	+4.05
282.78	137.50	Sep	168.50	171.25	167.25	170.76	+4.26
287.10	138.00	Dec	173.00	175.70	171.75	175.70	—.68

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE June 26

Total call vol. 8,872 Call open int. 278,867
Total put vol. 5,776 Put open int. 287,922
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Metals

Financial

Industrials

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	983.90 f	
Reuters	N.A.	1,461.8
D.J. Futures	113.21	113.11
Com. Research Bureau	203.56	

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

London Commodities

June 26

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Aug	139.20	134.00	138.80	139.40	134.60	135.20
Oct	147.40	141.40	147.00	147.40	142.60	142.80
Dec	147.80	146.00	151.00	152.20	147.00	147.60
Mar	160.00	155.00	160.00	160.80	156.00	156.40
May	164.00	162.40	164.40	165.60	160.40	160.60
Aug	167.20	167.20	168.60	169.40	164.40	165.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	172.40	173.60	168.00	170.00
Volume: 2,521 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,252	1,246	1,251	1,252	1,245	1,246
Sep	1,285	1,277	1,282	1,284	1,276	1,277
Dec	1,327	1,319	1,325	1,326	1,317	1,318
Mar	1,357	1,350	1,356	1,357	1,350	1,352
May	1,377	1,372	1,373	1,378	1,370	1,372
Jly	1,395	1,390	1,393	1,396	1,385	1,392
Sep	1,412	1,409	1,409	1,412	1,405	1,407
Volume: 2,248 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,686	1,635	1,670	1,671	1,645	1,651
Sep	1,730	1,680	1,711	1,714	1,684	1,685
Nov	1,770	1,737	1,751	1,753	1,725	1,730
Jan	1,806	1,785	1,793	1,798	1,770	1,775
Mar	1,835	1,805	1,815	1,817	1,780	1,788
May	1,855	1,835	1,830	1,829	1,825	1,830
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,850	1,875	1,810	1,840
Volume: 8,296 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jly	115.25	112.00	113.50	113.75	112.75	113.00
Aug	117.50	115.00	116.00	116.25	114.50	114.75
Sep	121.00	118.00	119.25	119.50	117.75	118.00
Oct	123.75	120.50	122.25	122.50	120.25	120.75
Nov	125.25	123.00	124.50	124.75	122.50	123.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	126.00	127.00	124.50	125.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	129.00	124.50	126.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	126.00	132.00	125.00	128.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	128.00	134.00	124.00	129.00
Volume: 3,252 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

London Metals

June 26

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	744.00	745.00	760.00	762.00
Forward	760.00	761.00	755.00	755.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	878.00	879.00	897.00	898.00
Forward	920.50	921.50	919.50	920.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	865.00	875.00	882.00	887.00
Forward	890.00	900.00	900.00	905.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	270.00	271.00	270.00	271.00
Forward	272.00	273.00	272.00	273.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2670.00	2675.00	2680.00	2685.00
Forward	2690.00	2695.00	2688.00	2690.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	331.00	333.00	331.00	333.00
Forward	339.00	341.00	341.00	343.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	455.00	460.00	445.00	455.00

Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

June 26

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Aug	1,235	1,218	1,230	1,235	+30
Oct	1,275	1,260	1,270	1,275	+26
Dec	1,300	1,285	1,290	1,300	+40
Mar	1,357	1,345	1,349	1,355	+37
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,385	1,395	+33
Aug	1,440	1,423	1,435	1,440	+40

Est. vol.: 1,600 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,593 lots. Open interest: 27,237

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,320	—5
Sep	1,340	1,340	1,334	1,344	—11
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,375	1,382	+1
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,395	1,410	+7
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	—	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,435	—	+5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,445	—	+5

Est. vol.: 2 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 194

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,730	1,810	+30
Sep	1,840	1,780	1,829	1,840	+17
Nov	1,890	1,830	1,881	1,889	+22
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,895	—	+25
Mar	1,925	1,915	1,930	1,940	+30
May	1,940	1,940	1,940	—	+35
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,950	—	+45

Est. vol.: 133 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 348 lots. Open interest: 957
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

S&P 100 Index Options

June 26

Total call volume 140,379
Total call open int. 462,777
Total put volume 96,429
Total put open int. 457,767
Index: High 236.88 Low 235.16 Close 236.05 —0.35
Source: CBOE.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

June 26

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
43	2.42	2.27	—	0.35	n.a.	—
44	1.92	2.56	—	0.63	1.06	1.39
45	1.21	1.98	2.52	1.01	1.45	1.79
46	0.86	1.51	2.04	1.55	1.95	2.25
47	0.55	n.a.	1.62	2.23	2.55	—
48	0.33	0.85	1.31	2.99	3.22	—

Estimated total vol. 3,641
Calls: Wed. vol. 3,566 open int. 40,702
Puts: Wed. vol. 1,596 open int. 32,845
Source: CME.

Asian Commodities

June 26

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Aug	346.10	346.10	346.10	345.20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	348.10	347.20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	349.10	348.20

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	209.50	211.50	208.50	210.50
Aug	208.50	210.50	207.50	209.50
Sep	210.50	212.50	209.50	211.50
Oct	211.50	213.50	210.50	212.50
Nov	212.50	214.50	211.50	213.50
Dec	213.50	215.50	212.50	214.50

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Jly	179.25	179.75	176.50	177.00
RSS 1 Aug	178.25	178.75	175.50	176.00
RSS 2 Jly	174.50	176.50	172.50	174.50
RSS 3 Jly	172.50	174.50	170.50	172.50
RSS 4 Jly	169.50	171.50	167.50	169.50
RSS 5 Jly	164.50	166.50	162.50	164.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	565.00	570.00	571.00	572.00
Aug	564.00	565.00	566.00	570.00
Sep	558.00	560.00	542.00	545.00
Oct	552.00	560.00	537.00	541.00
Nov	552.00	560.00	538.00	541.00
Dec	552.00	560.00	538.00	541.00
Jan	552.00	570.00	550.00	575.00
Mar	550.00	575.00	550.00	575.00
May	550.00	585.00	550.00	585.00

Volume: 62 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

U.S. Treasuries

June 26

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.08	6.06	6.26	6.26
6-month bill	6.06	6.04	6.34	6.37
1-year bill	6.12	6.10	6.50	6.54

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	98 28/32	98 30/32	7.34	7.36

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 152.01
Change for the day: +0.83
Average yield: 7.51 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

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Cash Prices

June 26

Commodity and Unit
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.
Lead Spot, lb
Copper elect., lb
Tin (Straits), lb
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb
Palladium, oz
Silver N.Y., oz
*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

Dividends

Company | Per | Amt

INCREASED
Medtronic Inc Q .22
Montana Power Q .32
Raytheon Co Q .45
Sealed Power Q .27 ½
Western Fedl Svgs Q .12 ½

RESUMED
Puerto R. Cement Q .05

STOCK
Western Fedl Svgs .10 PC

STOCK SPLIT
Collective Fedl Svgs & Ln — 2-for-1
Nylon Labs — 3-for-2
Proposed Stock Split
First Executive Corp — 5-for-4

USUAL
Amoskeag Bank
Brooklyn Union Gas
Brooklyn Union Gas
Cascade Natrl Gas
Clark (J.L.) Mfg Co
EAC Industries
Federal Co
General Microwave
H & R Block
House of Fabrics
Hunt Manufacturing
Intl Controls Corp
LL&E Royalty Trust
Penn Virginia Corp
Penobscot Shoe Co
Pittway Corp.
Quaker Chemical
TCA Cable TV
Trans-Lux Corp
Trans-Lux Corp cl-B
Utd Dominion Rlty
Wash. Gas Light
West Pt-Pepperell
West-Pt-Pepperell

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 111

AbbottLab s, AmerTrUnit, BaltGE s, BristMyers, Centel, CommwithEngy, Delmar PLt, Energen, Fuqua, GulfWest, HouseFab, ITT Cp pfK, ImpCpAm, JohnCn pf, KimbClark, MacyRH, Monsanto, OgdenCp, Pnwlt 160pf, ProdRsh s, RoyalDutch, StJos LtPw, Savannh EP, SpectPhys, TECO, ToyRUs wt, UniFirst, Warn Lamb, Albertsons, Anheusr, BaySta Gas, CPC Intl, CircleK s, ConsNG s, Disney s, Equifax s, Gotschalk n, HlthCrPr, IC Ind wi, ITT Cp pfO, Interco wi, Jostens, KrogerCo, Manpower, Mont Pow, PPG, PepBoys, Roch GasE, RussTogs, SallieMae, SCANA, Squibb Corp, Talley pfB, Trnwld 2pf, Unit Brands, WellsFar Co, Alleg Pw, Anheusr pf, BeloAH, CannonGp, CocoCola, Contlinfo s, DunBrad, FdPa 231pf, GIAmFst s, HelligMyr s, ITT Corp, ITT Cp pfN, Interco pf, K mart, Limited s, MarionLab s, Munsing s, PanhECo, PhilVanH, RollinsEnv s, SPS Tech, SanDie Gas, SwstBell, SunTrstBk n, TimesMir, TucsonEP, WalMart pfA, WinnDix, AlldStrs s, Arkans Best, Beverly s, Carter Wall, CocaCola wi, CyclopsCp, Echlin s, Flowerind, GIAtlPac, Hershey, ITT Cp pfH, ITT Cp pfI, Jewelcor, KaufBd pfB, LoctiteCp, Medtronic, NorskHyd n, Pnwlt 250pf, Pier 1 Inc, Rollins, Safeway, SaraLee, Swest PSvc, SuntrstBk wi, ToyRUs wi, Tyltex, WarnrCom

NEW LOWS 17

AetnaLf pfC, DataGenl, FrMcGld, NII, US Steel adj, AllenGp pf, DetE 4pf, GelcoCp, RegnlFncl n, ArrowE pf, DetE 1568pf, Hession pf, Rothchild n, CalihnMng, DamsonI g, Inland Stl, TrnCdaPlpe g

Grenfell Offer Is Closed

Reuters

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell Group PLC said Thursday that its offer of 32 million ordinary shares, or 21.2 percent of the company, to the public was oversubscribed and has closed.

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Herald Tribune (International)

BUSINESS/FINANCE

…DAY, JUNE 27, 1986 **

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 12

TECHNOLOGY

…ew Instruments to Speed …acking of Genetic Codes

By KEITH SCHNEIDER
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Molecular biologists, assisted by a new generation of automated gene machines, are moving closer to the day when the entire genetic structures of people, crop plants and farm animals will be …ed and understood. When this is accomplished, it could be …ble to eliminate human diseases and birth defects as well as …ove crops and livestock. More important, an understanding …e fundamental structure of genes will disclose one of the …s of how molecules combine to form living things.

…til recently, mapping gene sequences was a rigorous task. …tic instructions are encoded in a distinctive pattern of four …ical bases, nucleic acids …d in pairs — adenine to …ne, cytosine to thymine. …ical gene contains about … bases, linked together …earls on a necklace. The …n genetic code, for in…e, is 3.5 billion bases … Since the discovery of …ouble-stranded structure …NA in the early 1950s, scientists have managed to decode the … genetic instructions of only a few simple viruses.

Mapping of human gene structures may help eradicate diseases, defects.

…is month, a company in Foster City, California, Applied …stems Inc., introduced an automated analytical instrument …will take much of the drudgery out of mapping genes. The …ine, called a DNA sequencer, is the latest in a series of …uterized tools that are quickening the pace of biotechnology …opment, and invigorating the $7-billion to $8-billion U.S. …et for laboratory equipment and supplies.

…entially, the sequencer automates the tedious, manual pro…of gene mapping known as electrophoresis. In the early … researchers learned to remove DNA from cells and chop it, … special enzymes, into strands of about 400 bases. By …planting the short strands into bacteria, scientists were able …oduce thousands of copies. The strands were purified and …ed to radioactive materials, which marked the nucleic acid

…I THE FINAL STEPS, a solution containing the marked …trands was dripped over a sheet of glass coated with a …rotein gel. The gel was subjected to a weak electrical charge …aused the DNA to migrate across the surface. By exposing …dioactive bases to X-ray film, a distinct pattern of thick and …ars appeared that researchers could read, determining the …nce of nucleic acids in the original DNA strand. From start …ish, mapping the base sequences of even the shortest DNA …s normally took two or three days. Now, with the Applied …stems sequencer, the procedure is speeded.

… sequencer, licensed under an agreement with the Califor…stitute of Technology in Pasadena, where the technology …vented, can simultaneously map 16 strands of DNA in less …10 hours. A scientist seeking to do that with current …ology would need one or two weeks.

…e of the design breakthroughs enabling the electrophoresis …s to be automated is the use of a laser and four fluorescent …to replace radioactive tracers. The sequencer's designers …d that exposing amino acids to intense light caused the dye …w. A computer analyzes the intensity and color and deter… the identity of the nucleic acid base.

…earchers will still need to remove DNA from cells and …it. But once the fragment is isolated, the scientist can drop … a solution and let the $90,000 sequencer perform the …emical reactions necessary to identify base pairs.

…st living organisms contain thousands of genes. The human …ne has genes that relate to cancer, birth defects and diseases … age. Finding those genes may enable researchers to devise …rugs, or new engineering techniques to alter their character… sufficiently to prevent life-threatening or disabling diseases. … 21st century, physicians are likely to be able to analyze the …c structure of a developing embryo, pinpoint trouble spots,

See GENES, Page 20

Currency Rates

…Rates *June 26*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
…m	2.5025	3.786	112.62 *	35.315 *	0.1642 *	—	5.512 *	137.61 *	150.71 y
…a)	45.4025	68.7675	20.4408	6.489	2.9793 *	18.151	—	24.975	27.33 *
…	2.2198	3.36	—	31.365 *	1.4575 x	88.795 *	4.894 *	122.14 *	1.3365 *
…)	1.519	—	3.3752	10.7535	2,315.00	3.801	68.885	2.766	252.20
	1,523.50	2,311.00	686.25	215.28	—	609.56	33.596	839.10	9.184
…(c)	—	0.6573 a	2.216	7.069	1,521.00	2.496	45.295	1.815	165.85
	7.087	10.737	3.1899	—	4.648 x	2.8332	15.612 *	3.896	4.2652 *
	166.25	251.95	74.85	23.48	10.94 *	66.47	366.59 *	91.35	—
	1.8173	2.7564	81.90 *	25.66 *	0.1193 *	72.675 *	4.801 *	—	1.095 *
	0.9675	0.6384	2.1482	6.8525	1,474.41	2.4194	43.9129	1.7584	160.646
	1.16982	0.77292	2.59677	8.29051	N.Q.	2.9275	53.1128	2.1262	194.424

…n London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. …ercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one … Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. …y one pound: $U.S.1.5215

Dollar Values

…per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
…tral	0.87	Fin. markka	5.13	Mex. peso	550.00	Soviet ruble	0.7145
	1.5099	Greek drac.	139.50	Norw. krone	7.5625	Span. peseta	142.38
…d.	15.53	Hong Kong $	7.81	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	7.166
…r.	45.53	Indian rupee	12.59	Port. escudo	149.00	Taiwan $	38.10
…z.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,131.00	Saudi riyal	3.751	Thai baht	26.305
…$	1.391	Irish £	0.7315	Sing. $	2.2165	Turkish lira	681.40
…uan	3.2015	Israeli shek.	1.49	S. Afr. rand	2.5336	UAE dirham	3.673
…one	8.229	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2939	S. Kor. won	886.00	Venez. boliv.	15.00
…und	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.6355				

…: 1.1187 Irish £

…Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Na… Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); …(ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

…urrency Deposits *June 26*

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
6 13/16-7 1/16	4 1/2-4 5/8	6 1/16-6 3/16	9 15/16-10 1/16	7 1/8-7 3/8	7 5/8-7 3/4	6 1/4
6 7/8-7	4 1/2-4 5/8	5 3/8-5 1/4	9 13/16-9 15/16	7 1/8-7 1/4	7 1/8-7 3/8	6 1/4
6 7/8-7	4 1/2-4 5/8	5 1/2-5 5/8	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 3/16-7 5/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 1/4
6 7/8-7	4 1/16-4 3/16	5-5 1/8	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/8	7 3/8-7 3/8	6 1/4
6 7/8-7	4 5/8-4 3/4	4 15/16-5 1/16	9 1/2-9 5/8	7 1/4-7 1/2	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 3/8

…Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters …ates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

…Money Rates *June 26*

…tes	Close	Prev.
…Rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
…unds	6 13/16	6 7/8
…te	8 1/2	8 1/2
…on Rate	7 1/4	7 1/4
…r 90-179 days	6.65	6.62
…reasury Bills	6.08	6.07
…reasury Bills	6.06	6.08
… days	6.50	6.37
… days	6.45	6.36
…nany		
…Rate	5.50	5.50
… Rate	4.18	4.25
…h Interbank	4.55	4.55
…nterbank	4.60	4.60
…nterbank	4.65	4.65
…on Rate	7	7
…y	7 1/4	7 1/4
…h Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
…terbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
…terbank	7 3/16	7 3/16
… Rate	10	10
…y	9 7/8	11
…easury Bill	9 7/16	9 1/2
…terbank	9 7/16	9 17/32
…Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
…y	4 5/16	4 5/16
…rbank	4 3/8	4 3/8

Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit … Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *June 26*

1 month	6 13/16 - 7 1/16
2 months	6 7/8 - 7
3 months	6 15/16 - 6 15/16
6 months	6 13/16 - 6 15/16
1 year	6 15/16 - 7 1/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *June 26*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.17
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.623

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

June 26

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	344.30	344.05	+ 0.80
Luxembourg	344.20	—	+ 1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	344.79	344.52	+ 0.59
Zurich	344.60	345.20	+ 0.95
London	343.80	344.90	+ 0.75
New York	—	344.60	— 0.40

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Crop Loan For Brazil Is Cleared

Over Opposition By Washington

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The World Bank on Thursday cleared a $500-million loan for Brazil, the second such loan approved in the past week over strong opposition from the United States.

The latest loan was approved unanimously by representatives of the 149 World Bank member governments, including the United States, according to a source who attended the closed-door meeting. He spoke on condition that he not be identified.

The vote was to have taken place Monday, but was delayed at the request of the United States. The United States controls 19.7 percent of the votes on the bank's board.

Brazil will use the new loan to buy feed grain, wheat and rice, according to Peter Riddleberger, a World Bank spokesman. In return, the Brazilian government has promised to change its farm policies, removing some controls on prices and international trade.

Brazil is to pay a variable rate of interest, starting at 8.5 percent, and repay the loan in 15 years.

U.S. farm organizations have opposed the loan on the grounds that it would help Brazilian farmers compete against them.

The World Bank is the chief international source of aid for developing countries. It gets most of its lending funds by selling bonds on world markets, although it makes interest-free loans to the poorest countries using money directly contributed by the United States and other nations.

Last week, the United States voted against another $500-million loan intended to help Brazil improve its electric power network.

U.S. opposition to the loan, which was approved last Thursday, was based on complaints from Washington and environmental groups, who contended that the network would flood extensive tropical forests, displace thousands of people and promote an unsound pricing policy for electricity.

Brazil is regarded as the top Third World debtor, with about $104.5 billion in debts at the end of 1985.

■ **Mexican Aide in Washington**

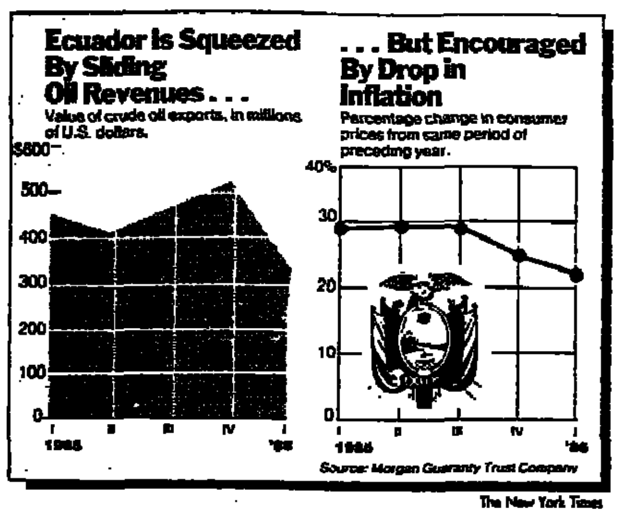
Mexico's new finance minister, Gustavo Petricioli, is in Washington to resume stalled talks on obtaining new concessions to help the country overcome its latest foreign debt crisis, The New York Times reported from Mexico City.

Mr. Petricioli, who assumed his post only last week, is expected to present Mexico's proposals first to the U.S. Treasury and the International Monetary Fund, and later to the country's commercial bank creditors.

He refused to provide details of Mexico's negotiating strategy.

Ecuador's Credit Luster Wears Thin

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service



The New York Times

QUITO, Ecuador — Until late 1985, international bankers saw Ecuador as the one bright spot in Latin America's murky debt picture, an oil-exporting nation run by a pro-business government that believed in paying its bills without complaining.

Yet, soon after bankers rewarded the country with favorable terms in restructuring $4.4 billion of its $7.4-billion foreign debt last December, the sharp decline in world oil prices suddenly dulled even that bright spot.

"We were just beginning to recover our economic growth when this hit us," said Vice President Blasco Peñaherrera Padilla, a key member of the government's economic team. "Now we have to adjust to losing 30 percent of both our foreign-exchange earnings and our fiscal revenues."

Ecuador's economic growth forecast has already been scaled back to 2 percent, from 6 percent, this year, while the government has gone scrambling for new credits abroad to cover almost $1 billion in interest payments due in 1986.

Despite this setback, it appears that the government's determined effort to restructure the economy before the oil shock has won the approval of international bankers and financial agencies.

In early May, the U.S. Treasury's Exchange Stabilization Fund provided Ecuador with a $150-million "bridge loan," to raise its reserves until the completion of well-advanced negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for a standby credit for an equivalent amount.

Further, while Ecuador expects its oil income to fall by between $550 million and $800 million below last year's level of $1.85 billion, the government seems confident of arranging a $200-million oil facility through several commercial banks led by Banque Paribas of France. Of the total, $120 million would be in pre-export credit and $80 million in post-export financing.

"If we can raise around $400 million, then we should be able to balance our books at the end of the year," Mr. Peñaherrera said. "But if oil prices don't return to around $18 or $20 per barrel, then we'll face a very serious situation in 1987."

In contrast to such larger debtor nations as Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, Ecuador's options are in a sense limited by the fact that it has already adopted many of the "adjustment" measures normally recommended to the financially squeezed developing countries.

From the moment he took office in August 1984, President León Febres Cordero, a millionaire businessman who campaigned on a "get to work" plat-

See ECUADOR, Page 20

Crop Producers Call Meeting on EC-U.S. Dispute

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Commodities-producing countries will meet in Bangkok next month to discuss ways to limit the damage to their economies of a threatened farm-trade war between the United States and the European Community, it was announced here Thursday.

The conference, which will be followed by a ministers' meeting in Australia in August, will bring together representatives of both developed and developing producer nations, according to officials.

Australian officials said that Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, New Zealand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Colombia, Chile, Hungary, Thailand, Canada and Australia had agreed to take part in the conference.

Other potential participants include China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Fiji.

Thai officials said representatives of the EC, the United States and Japan would not be invited.

The plan — a joint initiative by Thailand and Australia — was announced here Thursday at a meeting between foreign ministers from six Southeast Asian states, the United States, the EC, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said Wednesday that the United States was "fighting back" against subsidized exports of EC agricultural products.

On Thursday, he warned that if governments "indulge in a pattern of protection and retaliation, what we will wind up with is a compartmentalized world economically."

This would be a world "that is changed strategically and much more dangerous," he said.

Australia's foreign minister, Bill Hayden, said the EC's common agricultural policy had depressed world prices for wheat, coarse grains, sugar and meat. At the same time, he said, the U.S. Farm Act would deal a serious blow to commodity exporting countries.

Canada's external affairs minister, Joe Clark, told a press conference after the meeting that the issue of agricultural subsidies had been "brought to the boil."

He said, "The efficiency of our producers is no match for the subsidies of more powerful systems."

Mr. Clark said that the Canadian government was considering commissioning, as a matter of urgency, a small team of international experts to define a common standard against which subsidy practices could be judged.

New Zealand's Prime Minister, David Lange, who is also his country's foreign minister, warned during the meeting that accumulation of massive stockpiles of sugar, cereals, beef and dairy products would have "disastrous consequences" on international markets and threaten the "economic stability of entire countries."

Mr. Hayden said the aim of next month's conference was to start working out a program to end subsidies and try to "bring back some sanity to world farm trade."

Danai Tululamba, director general of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Thai Foreign Ministry, said Japan was playing a "disruptive role" in world agricultural trade by restricting entry of produce into its markets.

U.S. May Trim 1986 Growth Forecast to 3.5%

By Peter Torday
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration may cut its 1986 forecast for economic growth by half a percentage point to about 3.5 percent to reflect the poor economic news of recent weeks, administration sources said Thursday.

The Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Economic Advisers are making a midyear review of budget and economic forecasts. Revisions are expected to be released on July 15.

Even though the administration has stuck to the original 4-percent prediction in public, a sharp downward revision in first-quarter economic growth has persuaded even optimistic administration officials that their prediction may no longer hold.

The Commerce Department announced on June 18 that first-quarter growth in gross national product, expressed as an annual rate, was 2.9 percent, instead of the 3.7 percent originally estimated. GNP measures the total value of goods and services produced by a country, and includes income from foreign investment.

"Everyone now expects" a revision in the full-year forecast for GNP growth, one administration source said. The source added that a half-point cut in the figure was likely.

As late as last week, the administration was sticking to its original figure during an international review of economic forecasts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

Much of this year's poor economic performance has been blamed on the huge U.S. trade deficit, a depression in the energy sector after the 50-percent slide in oil prices, and slow sales of cars.

But even a revision of around half a point may be considered too optimistic by the private sector and would certainly top predictions of some governors of the Federal Reserve Board.

Wayne D. Angell, a governor, said recently that he thought the U.S. economy was growing at only a 2-percent annual rate. Manuel H. Johnson, vice chairman designate, also says that the economy is extremely sluggish.

The Fed is due to release its own revised economic growth forecasts next month, in conjunction with the Fed's monetary policy report to Congress.

In February, the average prediction of the seven Fed governors was that the economy would expand by a more modest 3 percent to 3.5 percent.

Many economists now think second-quarter growth in gross national product may run no higher than 2.5 percent. Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist of Salomon Brothers, predicts that the figure will be less than 2 percent.

Some private forecasters are even suggesting that the second half may be no less dismal than the first six months. This outcome would make the lower 3.5-percent forecast impossible to achieve.

Some administration officials say their relative optimism about the second half reflects a belief that the positive impact of the oil-price decline, and a shrinking trade deficit caused by a weaker dollar, will bolster the U.S. economy.

A number of private analysts still share this outlook.

Timothy Howard, chief economist of the Federal National Mortgage Association, for instance, predicts a 4.5-percent rate of growth in the second half.

Britain's Merchandise Trade Shows £666-Million Deficit

Reuters

LONDON — Britain had a merchandise-trade deficit of £666 million ($1.01 billion) in May, partly as a result of its lowest level of oil exports for nearly six years, the government said Thursday.

The current account, which includes trade in merchandise as well as services, was estimated to be in surplus by £34 million, narrowing from a £435-million surplus in April.

Officials at the Trade and Industry Department said a significant feature was a drop in the surplus in the oil trade to its lowest level since 1982, while oil exports fell to their lowest level since December 1980.

Officials said the May figures had also been influenced by a drop in aircraft exports.

Market analysts said the May trade deficit was much higher than expected.

Britain recorded its largest-ever monthly current-account deficit of £536 million in March.

■ **Thatcher and Inflation**

Earlier, Simon Cox of Reuters reported from London:

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has presided over a dramatic fall in inflation since it took office in 1979, but analysts disagree on the merits of its overall economic policy.

"Thatcher's only claim to economic fame is low inflation, but this could be more ephemeral than real," said Paul Chertkow, chief economist at Hong Kong Bank Ltd.

He cited rapid growth in average earnings — an underlying 7.5 percent in May — as evidence of the continuing inflation threat.

Britain's inflation record is mediocre by international standards in any case, according to James Capel & Co., the stockbrokerage, even though the annual rate hit a 18-year low in May of 2.8 percent.

Among the major seven countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Britain has a lower inflation rate than only Italy and Canada.

Gavyn Davies, economist at Goldman Sachs, said Mrs. Thatcher "deserves some credit" for checking inflation. But, he said, "The cost has been somewhat higher than in other European countries in terms of unemployment and lost output."

OPEC Wants Prices Above $17 This Year

International Herald Tribune

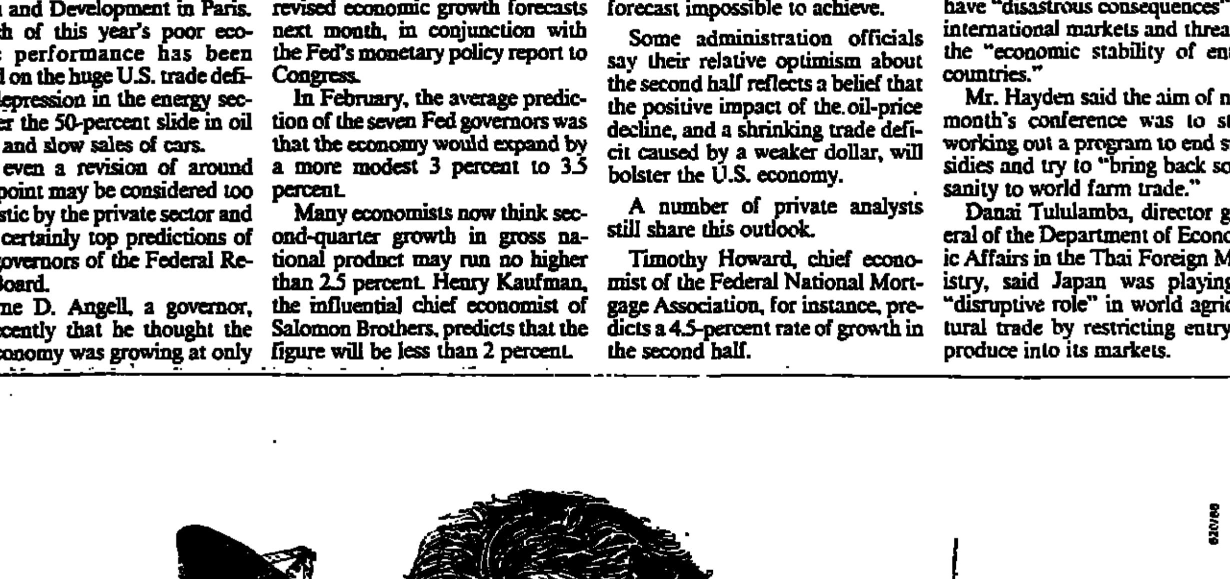
BRIONI, Yugoslavia — Most OPEC members accepted on Thursday a price range of about $17 to $20 a barrel as a goal for late 1986, delegates to a meeting here said.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, in the second day of a ministerial meeting, was groping for a strategy to deal with the drop of oil prices to an average of about $12, down more than 50 percent since last November.

OPEC ministers planned to discuss on Friday what production level would be needed to achieve the tentative price target. Most members appear to agree that OPEC should aim to produce 17 million to 18 million barrels a day in the fourth quarter, down from the current level of 18.5 million to 19 million.

Libya, Algeria and Iran continued to press for deeper production cuts aimed at a sharper rebound in prices, but one senior delegate said these countries were becoming slightly more flexible in their position.

OPEC members, which account for about 40 percent of oil consumed in the non-Communist world, are asking for cuts by major non-OPEC producers. These nations insist that they cannot pledge output restraints before OPEC agrees on a credible price-support plan.



WHAT MAKES TDB EXCEPTIONAL? OUR GLOBAL RESOURCES, FOR EXAMPLE

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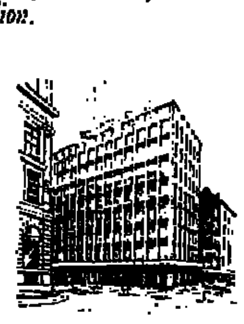
AMERICAN EXPRESS

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK

An American Express company



Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98 rue du Rhône.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
6¾	2⅜	ADI				147	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	AL Lab s	.18	.8	25	8	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
16¼	10⅛	AMC s	.10	.7	27	17	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3¼	AM Intl			12	12216	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	— ½
30¾	25⅝	AM Int pf	2.00	7.1		286	29⅛	28	28⅛	— 1¼
4	2⅜	AOI n			16	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛

Floating-Rate Notes

June 26

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Alaska Finance Jul01		15-01	100.07	100.10
Allied Irish 95	7⅝	16-12	100.08	100.18
Allied Irish 92	7	17-10	100.00	100.10
Allied Irish Perp	7⅝	20-11	98.00	98.50
Atlantic Fin 89/94	7⅜	28-08	99.63	100.13
Autostrias 95	7	07-11	100.12	100.22
Ancs 90	7¼	16-12	100.28	100.38
Bci 98	7.275	06-12	100.02	100.12
Bco Naz Lavoro 97	7⅝	07-08	98.00	98.25
Bco Di Napoli 97	8⅛	11-08	100.03	100.13
Bco Di Roma 89/91	7⅝	09-12	100.12	100.22
Bco Di Roma Jun 01	7.0925	24-12	99.94	100.04
Bco Di Roma 92	7⅝	28-11	99.96	100.06
Bco Santo Spirito 91	7⅝	28-11	99.87	99.97
Bco Di Sicilia 92	7⅝	05-12	99.75	99.95

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Abbey National 92/00	10⅛	15-07	99.73	99.78
Alliance+Leic Soc 93	10⅛	27-08	100.05	100.10
Anglia 97	10⅛	14-07	100.02	100.07
Anz Bkg 97	10⅛	14-08	100.55	100.45
Bk Montreal 94 (No	11⅝	-	100.21	100.31
Bk Nova Scotia 00 (N	10.6	31-07	99.95	100.05
Bk Tokyo 88/90	10½	21-08	100.16	100.40

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Austria 98	4⅝	19-08	98.50	99.00
Bnp 92 (Dm)	4⅝	-	100.28	100.38
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4⅝	28-08	100.43	100.48
Commerzbk 95(Dmk)	4⅝	22-10	98.55	98.75
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm)	4⅝	19-08	100.35	100.40
Eec 92 (Dm)	4⅝	20-08	100.47	100.48
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4⅝	14-07	100.19	100.24
Jp Morgan 95 Cap	4⅝	27-08	98.85	99.85
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4⅝	28-11	100.72	100.77

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	7⅜	12-08	100.10	100.30
Cr Foncier 96 Ecu	7.65631	6-07	99.85	100.05
Cr National 95 (Ecu)	7¼	15-07	99.90	100.10
Eec 93 (Ecu)	7.65632	9-07	99.90	100.00
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7⅝	28-10	99.20	99.30
Italy 92	9⅝	30-06	99.94	100.04

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnt 97 (Yen)	4⅝	22-10	99.93	100.03
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5⅝	27-08	100.10	100.20

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND SICAV

R.C. Luxembourg B - 8735

Notice is hereby given that by a resolution taken at an extraordinary shareholders meeting held on April 22nd, 1986 the company has adopted the structure of a "société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV)" according to the Luxembourg law of August 25, 1983 on collective investment undertakings, and has amended its articles of incorporation accordingly.

From June 18, 1986, the repurchase price of the Fund's shares is equivalent to the applicable net asset value per share under deduction of a repurchase charge of 1% in favor of the Fund.

The amended articles and the new prospectus are available at the company's registered office at 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg and at the secondary office at 6, Via Vigna, Milano.

The bearer share certificates will be exchanged into shares of the SICAV coupon no 1 attached, starting from June 30, 1986 at a rate of 1 for 1. Share certificates should be tendered, with all the coupons from no. 5 onwards attached, to one of the agent banks listed below.

From July 31, 1986, only the new certificates shall be validly negotiated on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Agent Banks : BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
2, boulevard Royal
LUXEMBOURG

BANCA SAN PAOLO - BRESCIA
Corso Martiri della Liberta, 13
BRESCIA (ITALY)

BANCA TOSCANA
Via del Corso, 6
FIRENZE (ITALY)

BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA
BRENO, BRESCIA (ITALY)

CREDITO ARTIGIANO
Piazza San Fedele, 4
MILANO (ITALY)

The Board of Directors

TOTAL

TOTAL GROUP
Compagnie Française des Pétroles in 1985

Annual Shareholders' Meeting of June 20, 1986

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of TOTAL CFP, held on June 20, 1986 with Mr. François-Xavier ORTOLI, Chairman presiding, approved the accounts for 1985. All the resolutions were adopted.

In his address, the Chairman, without wishing to prejudge the consolidated results for the year as a whole, noted that as far as the first half was concerned, cash flow and economic performance would show a substantial increase. These improved results will only be sufficient however to partially offset stockholding losses. He also noted that if prices were to remain at present levels the greater part of the stockholding losses for 1986 would have been recorded during the first half.

With regard to the second half, results will clearly depend on variations in crude prices, which are as ever an unknown factor. Moreover, it may be hoped that the downstream sector will confirm the recent return to positive margins.

The Chairman went on to stress that the Group possessed the resources and experience not only to confront the oil "counter-shock" but also, if possible, to use it as a means for further development. It is with a view to increasing this capacity still further that the Company recently decide to effect a capital increase, the results of which have to date been very encouraging.

1985 in brief

• **Financial performance:** 1985 has seen further recovery despite stockholding losses as a result of the decline in the dollar.
The consolidated financial statements at year-end show a cash flow of 7.9 billion francs and net income amounting to 1.4 billion francs.
Investments totalled 8 billion francs, of which 5 billion went ot exploration, production and development and 1.7 billion to refining and marketing.

• **Activities:**
The year saw:
— an increase in total liftings (49 million tons of oil; 5.7 billion m³ of gas);
— development of the Group's international trading position;
— encouraging results in exploration, notably in France;
— the merging of the refining and marketing sectors in France;
— the change of name of COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES to TOTAL COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES

The general meeting extended the term of office of Mr. René GRANIER de LILLIAC, Honorary President, as a director of the Company and appointed Mr. Jérôme MONOD a director.

Some figures for 1985 on the Group

Resources	
Oil (millions of tons)	49.0
Gas (billions of m³)	5.7
Financial data (consolidated, in billions of francs)	
Sales	173.0
• In France	56.0
• Outside France	117.0
Cash flow	7.9
Earnings	1.4
Net investments	8.0
On the parent company	
Sales (in billions of francs)	75.0
Net income (in billions of francs)	1.6
Dividend per share: 20 F (+ Tax credit of 10 F)	
Date of dividend payment: June 27	

The brochure "TOTAL COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES IN 1985" can be obtained in English and French from Service Diffusion, 5 Rue Michel-Ange, 75781 Paris Cedex 16, France.

Time to go offshore to protect your wealth

The Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund is the ideal vehicle for the international investor, offering a comprehensive choice of cash, bond and equity funds with good liquidity.

With almost $60 million already invested in eleven different funds, Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund Limited is incorporated in Jersey and listed on The London Stock Exchange.

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How to proceed The minimum investment is £5,000 (or currency equivalent). Shares in the Fund may be purchased only on the basis of the current registered prospectus. To receive a copy simply complete and post the coupon.

To: Foreign & Colonial Management (Jersey) Limited
14 Mulcaster Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Please send me the Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund Limited Prospectus.

IHT 270686

Name______
Address______
______Postcode______

Foreign&Colonial MANAGEMENT GROUP

Issued by Foreign & Colonial Management Limited—Licensed Dealer in Securities. From origins in 1868, it today advises funds of approximately US$ 2.5 billion

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 39

AllenTire, AmMaize B, Bushind, Foodramo, HUBCO, IntlBknt wt, Oila Ind, RestAscB, SumitEn cv p, Vernitron, AmFruct A, Andal, CenturyBus, ForestLb s, Hasbro, LorimorTel n, PEC Isr, RestAscA, TransTech, WRIT s, AmFrud B, BolarPharm s, ComfedSv s, GlenDis B, Hasbro pf, NY Times, Pier 1 Inc w, SoundrSy A, UnitelVid, Woodstream

NEW LOWS 15

CMI Corp, Ducommun, PenrilCp, ProfCare, DomsEnev B, GransEx n g, PetLew 145p, ScandFd n, Domson 250p, HlthMat n, PetLew 22p, WangLab B

Allianz to Seek Buyo[ut] In U.S. With New Ca[sh]

Reuters

BONN — A 1-for-15 rights issue ann[ounced] Wednesday by insurance group Allianz [to] raise about 720 million Deutsche marks [(] million) is aimed partially at financing [] acquisitions abroad, a company spok[esman] said.

The spokesman, Hans Seyfried, said [Al]lianz was now looking toward the United [States] and Japan for further expansion after [a] major purchase in Britain with its acquisi[tion of] Cornhill Insurance Ltd. from BTR [in] January.

He stressed, however, that plans we[re] embryonic and there was no particular [target in] sight.

Allianz paid £305 million ($463.6 milli[on]) [for] Cornhill, managing at last to step up it[s pres]ence in London, after it lost a battle to tak[e over] Eagle Star PLC to BAT Industries PLC. Seyfried said the ambitions of Allianz in B[ritain] were now fulfilled.

Allianz's activities in the United States have brought it premium income of 1.5 [billion] marks, with one casualty-insurance co[mpany] and two life-assurance groups, under th[e um]brella of a holding company, Allianz of A[meri]ca Inc.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Voest-Alpine Seeks to Lay Off 2,400

Reuters

VIENNA — Voest-Alpine, Austria's troubled steel-based group, is holding talks with labor unions about laying off 2,400 administrative and service employees, the chairman, Herbert Lewinsky, said Thursday.

That number represents 15 percent of the work force in that sector.

Speaking on Austrian radio, Mr. Lewinsky said the job cuts were needed because of a sharp drop in foreign orders in the engineering and contracting division of the state-owned group, and in oil engineering.

The reductions would save Voest about 1.6 billion schillings ($103 million) a year, said Mr. Lewinsky, who took over the loss-ridden Voest in February.

Mr. Lewinsky's appointment is seen by economic analysts as a sign of a radical change in government policy toward Austria's large state sector. Oesterreichische Industrieverwaltung, the state holding company, has asked Voest's board to submit a restructuring program by the end of August.

Franz Ruhaltinger, chief shop steward at Voest, said at a news conference that the Voest board had presented a plan to the unions to reduce administrative staff by 2,400.

A Voest spokesman at the company's headquarters in Linz said in an interview: "The 15 percent is a provisional figure in our talks with the trade union, which are to conclude in August."

The entire managing board of Voest, Austria's flagship enterprise, resigned last November. Losses in 1985, largely due to oil speculation, are estimated at 11.8 billion schillings.

Ford Takeover of Alfa Said Likely to Succeed

The Associated Press

ROME — Ford Motor Co.'s bid to acquire the Italian car maker, Alfa Romeo SpA, is likely to be approved shortly, an industry official said Thursday.

Romano Prodi, chairman of the state holding company IRI-Finmeccania, which controls Alfa Romeo, said terms of the Ford takeover bid are more attractive than rival proposals by Fiat SpA.

Ford, which recently failed to agree with Fiat on a joint venture in the European automobile market, opened takeover talks with Alfa Romeo last month.

The No. 2 U.S. auto manufacturer said the talks should last for two months. Both companies envisaged that Alfa Romeo's Italian identity would be preserved under any agreement, it said.

Fiat, Italy's largest auto maker and private employer, reacted bitterly to the negotiations between the American group and Alfa Romeo and has taken the case into Parliament.

Mr. Prodi said Ford's bid looked more advantageous than Fiat proposals because it would keep Alfa Romeo as a single corporation while safeguarding employment and its technological base.

"It also guarantees exploitment of production capacity in both Alfa Romeo plants and would be less risky and costly for [Alfa Romeo] shareholders," Mr. Prodi said at the annual assembly of managers of the public sector.

The Alfa group reported earlier this month that it had a loss of 245 billion lire (about $158 million) last year, more than double the 111-billion-lire in 1984.

Panel Says Sayed Used Insider Data

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Bank Inspection Board has accused Refaat el-Sayed, major owner and vice chairman of the Swedish biotechnology company Fermenta AB, of violating insider-trading laws.

The board, watchdog for Swedish financial markets, asked the Stockholm district prosecutor on Thursday to indict Mr. Sayed, whose company was last year's glamour stock on the Stockholm exchange.

It said in its letter that Mr. Sayed, an Egyptian-born naturalized Swede, bought a bloc of Fermenta shares through a related company just before his company announced a planned linkup with AB Volvo that would have created Sweden's largest biotechnology group. The announcement sent the stock price soaring. The bank inspection board did not specify the size of the alleged purchase.

The $550-million venture collapsed barely six weeks after it was unveiled in January after Mr. Sayed admitted lying about his academic qualifications. He was forced to step aside as chief executive, Fermenta's share price plunged, and trading in the stock was suspended in May.

"I may have erred, but I have not done anything disastrous," Mr. Sayed said Thursday. "I did not do anything for my own personal gain and I did not make any money on the deals." The maximum penalty for insider trading violations in Sweden is two years in prison.

In May, the stock exchange fined Volvo and threatened to delist Fermenta for failing to provide adequate information about their plans. Mr. Sayed acquired Fermenta in 1981.

Finnish Shipyards Join To Avoid a Harsh Future

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

HELSINKI — Finnish shipyards, spared the disastrous financial problems of their counterparts in much of Western Europe, are moving to restructure and adapt to changing market conditions before change is forced on them.

Oy Wartsila AB, one of Europe's few profitable privately owned shipbuilders and one of its largest, recently joined up with a state-owned builder to prevent a likely, if not inevitable, industry shake-out.

The new company, to begin operations on Jan. 1, will be 70 percent owned by Wartsila and 30 percent by Valmet Corp., the engineering and heavy-industry group.

Wartsila has shipyards in Helsinki and Turku, and repair yards in Turku and Kotka, while Valmet has yards in Helsinki and Kotka. Together, they employ 10,000 people, but the partners said the work force would be scaled back to 6,000 during the next few years.

Under the agreement, the companies' paper-production units also will be merged and spun off, with Valmet holding 65 percent of the new unit.

Sven Bertlin, Wartsila's executive vice president for corporate development, explained the merger as a pre-emptive action hastened by the impact of lower oil prices on the shipyard's crucial business with the Soviet Union.

"There is a tremendously difficult situation in Western markets, and a new situation on the Russian market," Mr. Bertlin said. "We have the chance to take the lead in our own hands and to make the adaption in our own markets rather than to wait for the worst possible situation to press us to do it."

Under their accord, trade between the two countries must be balanced over five years. Since oil makes up about half of Soviet exports to Finland, when crude-oil prices drop, the Russians must reduce exports to avoid a trade deficit.

Timo Syrjala, an assistant manager of the banking division of Oy Bensow AB, a trading company, said confidence had been buoyed by the remarks of a visiting Soviet trade official, who said that Moscow would not reduce orders to Finnish industry. But Mr. Syrjala cautioned that the Russians were rumored to be driving harder bargains.

"It won't be like the old days when it was all done in a daze of vodka toasts and side trips to shop for video recorders," one foreign analyst said. "The Russians have a directive" from the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, "to be more argumentative about prices in foreign trade generally."

In recent years, an average 25 percent of Wartsila's group sales have been to the Soviet Union. Soviet purchases in shipbuilding have exceeded this average.

Rauma-Repola Oy, a smaller Finnish shipbuilder, also is a Soviet supplier.

Even if Soviet orders rise, they would not translate into profits for at least several years.

In 1985, Wartsila sales totaled 5.546 billion markka ($1.076 billion), down 11.2 percent from 6.242 billion markka the year before. Shipbuilding sales, which normally fluctuate with deliveries, totaled 2.885 billion markka last year, down 24.4 percent from 3.816 billion markka in 1984.

Valmet had group sales last year of 6.088 billion markka, of which shipbuilding accounted for 1.05 billion. It has projected that overall sales will rise to about 7.1 billion markka this year, and 1.4 billion in ships.

"The Valmet-Wartsila deal makes good sense," said Brian Knox, a specialist in Nordic securities with Kleinwort, Grieveson Ltd. in London. But Mr. Knox added that Wartsila's share price was "tricky to assess."

One reason for this, Mr. Knox said, is that Wartsila is involved in a wide range of businesses, from diesel engines to sanitary porcelain. Analysts view most of these as solidly profitable, but 50 percent of Wartsila's group sales come from shipbuilding.

Wartsila's 1985 after-tax profit, before extraordinary items, was cut in half to 356 million markka from 717 million markka in 1984. Mr. Syrjala predicted that earnings could drop below 300 million markka this year and plunge to as low as 150 million markka in 1987.

COMPANY NOTES

Alsthom, the French heavy engineering concern, reported that parent company net profit rose slightly to 273 million francs ($38.4 million) in 1985 from 300.3 million francs in 1984, but consolidated net profit fell to 426.9 million francs from 466.6 million. Current company results for 1985 were not directly comparable with those for 1984 because of the absorption, retroactive to January 1985, of a former subsidiary, Cie. Electro-Mécanique.

BASF AG, the West German chemical group, estimates that world group sales for the first half of 1986 fell 4 percent to 21.5 billion Deutsche marks ($9.65 billion) from the year-earlier period, the chairman of the management board said. The chairman, Hans Albers, said the sharp drop of the dollar and the slump in oil prices were the main factors affecting business.

Eastman Kodak Co., which re-entered the 35mm camera market five months ago after a 16-year absence, has introduced two new low-cost cameras in its VR line that will be made outside the United States. The K40 will be made by Japan's Chinon Industries and West Electric, a subsidiary of Matsushita Electric Co. The K60 is being made by W. Haking Enterprises Ltd. of Hong Kong.

Ford Motor Co. agreed in principle to buy 10 percent of Kia Motors Corp., a South Korean automaker, as part of an arrangement under which Ford will sell Kia's cars in North America, Kia officials said. Mazda Motor Corp., in which Ford holds almost 25 percent, has an 8-percent stake in Kia.

Hoesch AG, the West German steel group, said it had raised profit so far in 1986 with the help of cheaper energy prices but said the fall of the dollar would have an increasingly negative effect on business in the rest of the year. For full 1986, Hoesch expects to post another "respectable" profit, the chairman of the managing board, Detlev Rohwedder, said.

TENDER

SALE OF COMMERCIAL OFFICE SPACE
LUXURY BUILDING IN DOWNTOWN TORONTO, ONTARIO CORE

A mortgage lender under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage offers for sale by sealed tender the following property:

38 individual title condominium units zoned for commercial use comprising 2 complete floors (excluding common elements) at 120 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario. The building of 15 floors completed in 1984 consists of a residential condominium development of 121 units and a commercial condominium development of 57 units. The 38 condominium units range in size from approximately 675 to 1,630 square feet with a total area of approximately 40,000 square feet.

The units contain the following features:

- Shared ownership and use of five (5) executive boardrooms, A-V seminar facilities and full-service reception facilities PLUS recreational facilities including indoor swimming pool, squash and racquetball court, exercise room and change rooms;
- Ownership of 35 parking spaces;
- 24-hour building security;
- Access to public transportation at the front door.

Conditions of sale are available at the address mentioned below.

Sealed tenders on the forms provided and sent to:

Baker, Coles, Schneider, Gringorten,
120 Adelaide Street West,
Suite 800,
Toronto, Ontario,
M5H 3V1.
Attention: Bernard Schneider

will be received until 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time), Thursday, July 31st, 1986.

Tenders must be accompanied by a certified cheque payable to Baker, Coles, Schneider, Gringorten in Trust in the amount of $50,000.—.

The lender reserves the right to accept or reject any and all tenders.

The units will be offered for sale en bloc only and will be subject to a reserve bid set by the lender.

The lender is prepared to entertain applications for mortgage financing (up to 75% of the purchase price).

Baker, Coles, Schneider, Gringorten
120 Adelaide Street West,
Suite 800
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 3V1
Attention: Bernard Schneider,
(416) 363-2211.

International Corporate Trust Company
Of Sint Maarten N.V.

FRONTSTREET 7
P.O. BOX 245
PHILIPSBURG
SINT MAARTEN, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

CITY CLOCK INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Notice

OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON JULY 25TH. 1986.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF CITY CLOCK INTERNATIONAL N.V. WILL BE HELD AT FRONTSTREET 7, PHILIPSBURG, ST. MAARTEN, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, ON 25TH OF JULY 1986 AT 2 P.M.

Agenda

1) OPENING

2) APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3) APPROVAL OF RESOLUTIONS

4) INCOMING DOCUMENTS

5) APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

6) OPEN FLOOR

BY ORDER OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE TRUST COMPANY

ST. MAARTEN N.V.

GT Berry Japan Fund: a new name for a proven performer.

This month the long-established Berry Pacific Fund Ltd changed its name to the GT Berry Japan Fund Ltd, reflecting the vital role that GT has played in managing the portfolio since the fund was launched in 1970 and the fact that it has been invested solely in Japan since 1981.

Over the years this large and well established fund – some US$300 million in size – has shown above average performance measured in many currencies. Since launch in 1970 the fund has shown a cumulative appreciation of 1557% in dollar terms and 2468% in sterling terms.

The June 1986 issue of Money Management confirms the fund as the best performing offshore fund investing in Japan over the last 7 years (the longest period reported) in terms of sterling converted offshore funds.

THE VALUE OF A PRESENCE IN TOKYO.

GT has long been a specialist in Japanese investments. Its Tokyo based managers have the kind of local research and market intelligence that is simply not available to fund managers based in the UK.

GT has been monitoring the Japanese economy for the past fifteen years, identifying changing investment trends, and anticipating investment opportunities as these have moved from mass produced goods through electronics and other high quality exports to the forecast upsurge in domestic demand.

THE NEW INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN JAPAN.

With the decline in oil and other commodity prices and the Yen at record levels against the US Dollar, Japanese import costs have been falling rapidly. The Japanese authorities are starting to deregulate the economy and financial system and companies with a strong domestic business base now represent a new and rewarding prospect.

The managers of GT Berry Japan Fund have moved decisively to reposition the portfolio to take advantage of these new trends. They have not responded by creating new funds.

With more than £3 billion under management round the world, GT is one of the UK's largest independent investment groups. In Japan and the Far East alone, GT handles in excess of £1 billion for its clients. With the strength of its local expertise and wealth of experience of the Japanese stock markets GT is strongly placed to ensure that the GT Berry Japan Fund continues to provide a healthy return to the long term investor.

Please send me further details of GT Berry Japan Fund Limited.
To: Julie Fallaize, GT Management Guernsey Ltd., P.O. Box 366, Hirzel Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Name_____

Address_____

☐ If you are a US citizen please tick the box.

This advertisement does not constitute an offer of shares in the Fund. Applications for shares may only be made on the basis of the current explanatory memorandum of the Fund, which contains full details about the Fund.

IHT/6/86 1

GT Berry Japan Fund

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Puttnam to Be New Head at Columbia Films

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — David Puttnam, a top British independent film producer responsible for such hits as "Chariots of Fire" and "The Killing Fields," was appointed Thursday as chief executive officer of Columbia Pictures Industries' film division.

Mr. Puttnam, 45, a champion of the British film industry, will oversee worldwide production, marketing and distribution of all Columbia films.

Mr. Puttnam, who once said he could never work in Hollywood as a producer because there were too many distractions, said he now felt it held marvelous opportunities.

His contract with Columbia, which is owned by Coca Cola Co., will run for three and a half years. Industry experts said he is to be paid at least $1 million a year. His predecessor, Guy McElwaine, quit in April.

Mr. Puttnam was released by Warner Brothers film studios from his contract as an independent producer to take up his new post.

BP Names Head for Venezuela Unit

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. has appointed E.J. (Ted) Walters president of BP Venezuela, effective Aug. 1.

He will also serve as BP's group representative for Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and the Caribbean. He will be based in Caracas.

Mr. Walters succeeds J.P. (Tim) Odone, 60, who is retiring at the end of the year, when he will join the board of BP Venezuela in a nonexecutive capacity. He joined BP in 1956 and held posts in London and the Middle East before opening the Caracas office in 1980.

Mr. Walters, 50, joined BP in 1962 and has worked in London, Canada, South Africa and Colombia. Since 1984, he has been manager of projects in the London head office of BP Coal, a BP unit.

Verbatim Corp., a division of Eastman Kodak Corp. that makes floppy disks, has named C. de Nardo general manager of Verbatim SA in Geneva. He will oversee Switzerland, Scandinavia, Spain, Portugal, the Middle East and Africa.

Citibank has appointed Stephen J. Karper as country corporate officer for Turkey. He succeeds John H. Bernson, who has been transferred to Seoul as country corporate officer for South Korea. Mr. Karper was area manager in Houston for Citicorp (USA) Inc.

Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. said it is converting Grindlays Bank PLC's representative office in Madrid into a joint representative office for the two banks. ANZ, which acquired Grindlays in September 1984, is now the first Australian bank to be represented in Spain. Niel Sebag-Montefiori, Grindlays's Madrid representative, will continue in that position for the two banks.

Fuji Oil Co., a Tokyo-based oil refiner, has named Kiyoshi Shimano as president, succeeding Ryuzo Kosaka, who has become chairman. Mr. Shimano was vice president of Arabian Oil Co., which established Fuji Oil with Japanese companies to operate an oil refinery in Japan. Fuji has suffered financial difficulties because of falling oil prices and the reshuffle is aimed at strengthening its performance.

Daimler-Benz AG said it is appointing the chairmen of three major companies it acquired over the past year to its managing board. They are Heinz Duerr of AEG AG, Hans Dinger of MTU Motoren & Turbinen Union GmbH and Johann Scheffler of Dornier GmbH.

Crédit du Nord has appointed Philippe Toussaint as general manager of its financial department. Mr. Toussaint, who has been manager of the Paris-based bank's corporate division, succeeds Robert Grimpel, who is retiring.

Partek, the Finnish multibranch industrial company, has named Hans J. Bjornberg as president and chief executive. He will succeed Sakari T. Lehto, who is to retire in March, but will remain on as vice chairman. Mr. Bjornberg is vice president of Myllykoski OY, the Finnish forest-industry company.

Smith Barney Names Unit's CEO

Reuters

NEW YORK — Smith Barney Inc. said Thursday that George A. Vonder Linden had been elected chief executive of Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co., its investment banking and brokerage subsidiary.

Mr. Vonder Linden, 44, was president of the subsidiary. He will retain that post.

The company said that John A. Orb, who had been chief executive of the subsidiary, would remain its chairman and would continue as chairman and chief executive of Smith Barney Inc.

M-1 Increases By $1.6-Billion In Mid-Month

Reuters

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of U.S. money supply, rose $1.6 billion to a seasonally adjusted $668.5 billion in the week ended June 16, the Federal Reserve reported on Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was unrevised at $666.9 billion. The four-week moving average rose to $664.8 billion from $662.4 billion.

M-1 includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and travelers checks.

The average forecast of economists polled by Reuters had called for a $100-million rise in M-1. Individual forecasts ranged from a drop of $1 billion to an increase of $800 million.

ECUADOR: *After Oil-Price Slide, Some of the Thrill Is Gone for Creditors*

(Continued from first finance page)

form, tried to reduce state intervention in the economy and stimulate private enterprise and foreign investment.

Since then, he has controlled inflation and eliminated some subsidies, price controls and protectionist barriers that hampered business efficiency.

The government has also signed six exploratory "risk contracts" with foreign oil companies and concluded an agreement with the Overseas Private Investment Corp. with a view to attracting new investment from the United States. OPIC is an agency set up by the U.S. Congress to provide insurance to American companies that invest in developing countries against such risks as wars, revolutions and expropriation.

"President Cordero took note of the Chilean disaster and therefore did not jump straight into free-wheeling capitalism," said one American economic expert, referring to the problems that followed Chile's radical liberalization of its economy in the 1970s, "but he has moved slowly and steadily toward a free market."

In handling Ecuador's debt problem, Mr. Febres Cordero won still more plaudits abroad, not only for wiping out interest arrears and carrying out the restructuring talks efficiently, but also for disassociating Ecuador from the Cartagena Group of Latin American debtor nations that are seeking easier repayment terms.

The United States was delighted to see Ecuador applying market-oriented policies. During a visit to the White House in January, Mr. Febres Cordero was hailed as "an articulate champion of free enterprise" by President Ronald Reagan, who added: "We applaud your moves to encourage private-sector growth and invigorate your economy."

Nonetheless, Mr. Febres Cordero's freedom to carry out his liberal economic blueprint has now been restricted by the drop in world oil prices, for oil traditionally provides two-thirds of Ecuador's export earnings. Specifically, he must limit imports of raw materials and capital goods needed by private companies to expand production.

At the same time, his domestic political problems are growing, with discontent at the social impact of his economic policies. One reflection of this trend was the government's poor showing in a referendum and in midterm congressional elections on June 1.

As a result, Mr. Febres Cordero shuffled a third of his cabinet, naming five new ministers. Among the changes were the replacement of Finance Minister Francisco Swett, who had helped with the renegotiation of its debt last December. Mr. Swett was replaced by Alberto Dahik, a 32-year-old economist who had been president of the Monetary Junta, an institution that sets bank reserve rates and revises tariffs, and is also consulted for approval on foreign credits.

GENES: *Cracking the Code*

(Continued from first finance page)

and fix them. Similar manipulation is possible in animals and plants.

The DNA sequencer will help scientists to decode genetic instructions more rapidly. It will also help Applied Biosystems to continue down a path that has made the company one of the darlings of Wall Street.

Three years ago, Applied Biosystems introduced the first reliable automated DNA synthesizer, an instrument that made artificial strands of DNA. The company, founded in 1981, now controls about 70 percent of the world's gene-making market, according to analysts, and has sold more than 500 machines. In this fiscal year, which ends next Monday, the company's sales will total more than $50 million.

As successful as the gene-making machine is, company officials expect the sequencer to be an even bigger seller. The reason: making genes is important, but many more molecular biologists are interested in decoding genetic instructions. "DNA sequencing is the most-used biochemical process in laboratories," said Jim Schlater, senior vice president for sales and marketing.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Slightly Lower in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended slightly lower in U.S. trading Thursday after a day of little movement. Traders said that markets were awaiting Friday's release of U.S. trade figures for May to give the currency some much needed direction after a week of tight range trading.

"Trading was quiet with very little movement after Europe closed," a dealer said. "Traders are waiting for trade figures Friday, but the deficit would have to be far above estimates to have much impact."

In New York, the dollar slipped to 2.2160 Deutsche marks from 2.2280 on Wednesday; to 165.85 yen from 166.40; to 1.8150 Swiss francs from 1.8285, and to 7.0690 French francs from 7.1005.

The British pound rose to $1.5215 from $1.5145.

The U.S. currency closed slightly higher in earlier European trading. It ended at 2.2220 DM in London, up from 2.2153 there Wednesday, after trading between a quoted low of 2.2130 and a high of 2.2270 through most of the session.

"The dollar's range just gets tighter and tighter," one U.K. clearing bank dealer observed.

Dealers said that markets were focusing on Friday's release of May trade figures because it offered the only break in an otherwise featureless landscape. Market forecasts range from a deficit of between $11.5 billion and $12.5 billion, compared with a $12.1-billion shortfall in April.

"I think the market is only looking at this figure because there is nothing else to focus on," said a U.K. bank dealer.

Dealers noted that [illegible] about Bank of Japan [illegible] to support the dollar ahead [illegible] nese elections on July 6 [illegible] floor under the currency at [illegible] tom of its current range.

Apparent small-scale [illegible] pan intervention over [illegible] steer the U.S. currency [illegible] 2.21 DM, they said.

On the other hand, [illegible] speculation that the Fed [illegible] serve may cut its [illegible] count rate at some stage [illegible] age U.S. economic gr[illegible] keeping the dollar below 2.[illegible] the top of the short-term [illegible]

In the slightly longer-term [illegible] said, the dollar's range is [illegible] between 2.20 and 2.27 DM.

In other markets, meanwhile, [illegible] dollar was fixed at midafternoon [illegible] Frankfurt at 2.2198 DM, up [illegible] ly from 2.2185 at the Wednesday [illegible] fixing, and at 7.0870 French [illegible] in Paris, up from 7.0810. It [illegible] in Zurich at 1.8173 Swiss francs [illegible] from 1.8128. (Reuters)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.2220	2.2153
Pound sterling	1.5190	1.5173
Japanese yen	166.30	165.95
Swiss franc	1.8260	1.8140
French franc	7.0755	7.0625

Source: Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

Prices Recover From Lows, Close Unchanged

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Prices in the Eurobond market recovered from morning lows Thursday to end generally unchanged. Dealers said the afternoon recovery followed an upswing in U.S. credit markets.

They said attention in the floating-rate-note sector was focused on the launch of a $400-million note for Belgium. In the morning, market sources said the 10-year issue would pay 2 basis points below the six-month London interbank bid rate, but it emerged with a coupon at six-month Libid.

The issue, which is callable after five years, was led by Shearson Lehman Brothers International and pays total fees of 10 basis points. It ended at around 100.20 after touching a high of 100.28.

A Shearson official said demand for the issue had been good. "The reason it worked is there's a lot of demand for quality sovereign names," he said. "That's why so many banks competed for it."

One trader at a bank not involved in the deal said that he first thought the terms were too tight. But, he added, "People have been buying it, so I've been proven wrong."

A second big issue launched in the FRN sector during the day was a £300-million note for Alliance & Leicester Building Society, the largest sterling floater yet launched.

The issue pays eight basis points over the three-month London interbank offered rate and was priced at 100.10. The lead manager, Morgan Guarantee Ltd., quoted it just inside total fees of 17½ basis points, at 99.96.

In the sterling-straight sector, two £50-million issues were launched. The first, for Crédit Lyonnais, pays 9¼ percent over five years and was priced at 100⅛.

The other issue was for PHH Group Inc., and pays 9⅝ percent over seven years. It was priced at par and was lead managed by Warburg & Co.

Only one dollar straight [illegible] been launched by the end [illegible] normal trading, a $100-[illegible] bond for Svenska Hande[illegible]

Edelman Sweetens B[illegible] For Fruehauf Shares

Reuters

NEW YORK — Asher B. Edelman, a New York investor, sweetened his bid for Fruehauf Corp. to $49.50 a share from [illegible] reaction to its decision on We[illegible] day to accept a $1.1-billion [illegible] aged buyout valued at $4[illegible] share.

Mr. Edelman said Thursday he would make the offer in a [illegible] to Fruehauf's board. He sa[illegible] terms were substantially the [illegible] as those in the buyout agreeme[illegible]

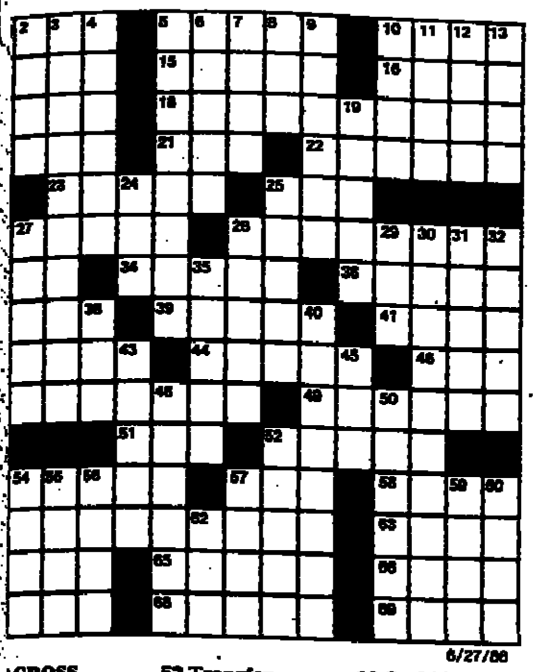
Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
		A							
21¼	11½	ADCs			57	20¼	19¾	20¼	+¼
17	11¼	AEL			17	13	12½	12½	-½
14½	7¾	ASK			451	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+⅛
22¼	15½	AarnRt			30	18¾	18	18	
7½	1¾	Acadin			1251	3⅝	3½	3⅝	-⅛
16¼	7½	Acelrtn			191	12¾	12½	12¾	+¼
28¾	22	AcuRay	.24	.9	426	26¾	26½	26¾	-⅛
2⅞	1⅛	AdacLb			208	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Adage			33	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
12¼	7⅝	AdvCir			87	7⅞	7¾	7¾	-⅛
8	3	Aequitrn			276	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
17⅞	14½	AffBsh	.80	5.1	135	15¾	15½	15⅝	+⅛
42	17⅛	AgcyRs			317	42¾	41½	42¾	+1¼
14½	4½	AirMd	.10e	2.2	17	4½	4½	4½	
18¾	10¼	AirWisc			4227	10⅞	9⅞	10¼	-½
43¾	22¼	AlexBs	1.36	3.5	529	39¼	38¾	38¾	-¼
8¾	4⅜	Algorex			62	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
29½	17	AlegW	.24	.9	1128	28¾	28	28	-½
30½	15	AllegBv	.40	1.8	426	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+¾
24½	14¼	AlldBn	.84	5.3	676	16	15¾	15¾	-⅛
7¾	4½	AlpMic			26	6	6	6	
19¼	9⅝	Altos			274	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
17	11¾	Amcast	.44	3.5	23	13	12¾	12¾	
11½	6¾	Amerbc			86	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
13½	8½	AWAirl			805	9⅝	9⅜	9½	-⅛
12½	¼	AmAdv			117	1	⅞	1	
17¼	11⅝	ABnkr	.50	3.5	125	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
16½	11	AmCarr			461	16¼	16	16	
15¼	7	AConti	.10e	.7	272	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	-¼
23⅛	13¼	AFdSL	.60	3.3	181	18½	18	18¼	
8½	3⅛	AmFrst			36	4	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
56	25¾	AFletch	1.00	1.8	100	54⅞	54¾	54¾	
40⅝	26¾	AGreet	.66	1.6	558	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	-⅛
14½	9¾	AminLf	.40	2.8	518	14⅜	13¾	14¼	+⅜
8	4⅝	AMagnt			102	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
19⅝	5½	AMSs			24	16	16	16	
40¼	31½	ANtins	1.20	3.2	109	38¼	38	38	-⅛
5¼	2⅛	APhyG			52	3	3	3	
37½	23¼	AmSec	1.02	2.7	19	37½	37	37½	+½
15	8½	AmSoft			261	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
3	¾	ASolar			93	1⅞	1½	1½	-⅜
1⅝	⅛	ASurg			26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
48⅞	32¼	Amritr	1.76	3.7	684	47½	47¼	47⅜	+¼
26½	17¼	Amrwst			93	17¾	16¾	17¼	-⅛
29¾	6¾	Amgen			432	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	-⅜
27½	12¼	AmskBs	.56	2.3	267	24½	24¼	24¼	-⅛
24¼	15½	Ampad	.48	2.2	65	18¼	18	18½	
15⅝	11½	Anlogic			85	12¼	12⅛	12¼	-⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Anaren			156	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
23¼	13½	Andrew			448	17½	16⅝	16½	-⅞
20⅝	8⅞	Apogee	.14	.7	67	19⅝	19	19¼	+⅛
22⅛	9¼	ApoloC			799	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
39⅝	14¼	AppleC			4586	36⅜	35½	36	+⅛
48½	18	ApldBio			2222	48⅝	45¼	48¼	+3⅛
16⅝	8¼	ApldMs			40	11¾	11¼	11¾	-⅛
14¼	8	ApldSir			20	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
12⅛	4	Archive			102	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
24½	18	ArgoSy			831	20¼	19¾	20⅛	-⅛
43⅛	30	ArizB	.80b	1.8	163	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	
8¼	3	Ariel			332	5	4¾	5	+⅛
15⅝	7¾	AsdHst	.12	1.4	84	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
10½	5¼	Astrosy			442	8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅜
20⅜	14	Atcor	.48	3.3	501	14½	14	14½	+¼
19½	10¾	AtlAms	.24	1.2	53	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
15⅝	9⅝	AtlnFd			10	14	14	14	
19⅝	8¾	AtlFin	.10e	.6	120	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
30⅝	22	AtlRes			75	28⅝	28¼	28½	
16⅛	8¼	AtlSeAr			296	11⅝	11¼	11½	+⅛
16	13¼	AtwdOc			3	14⅛	14	14	-¼
7⅛	2⅜	Autmtx			557	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Auxton			37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅞	3⅛	AvntGr			95	3⅞	3½	3⅞	-⅛
24	17	Avntek			782	18	17⅞	17⅞	
25½	16⅞	Avatar			34	25	24⅝	24¾	-⅜
5	2⅝	AztcM	.08	1.9	26	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
		B							
35¾	21⅞	BBDOs	1.20	4.2	78	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
12½	5	BEI			110	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
9¼	6¾	BRCom			20	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
19½	6⅜	Bancokl	.101		93	8¼	8	8	-⅜
55¾	30	BcpHw	1.36	2.4	43	55⅞	55¾	55¾	+⅛
15¼	7¾	Banctec			38	9¾	9⅝	9½	-⅜
13½	8¾	BangH	.80	6.7	175	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
39½	27⅛	BKNEs	1.12	2.9	302	39½	38⅝	38⅞	-⅝
10⅞	6⅛	BkMAm	1.00b	11.6	37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
30⅛	11⅞	Bankvt	.05r	.2	14	28⅝	28½	29	
24⅜	14	Banta	.40	1.9	795	21	20⅞	20⅞	-⅛
12¼	8	BaronD			135	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	
25¾	9⅝	Barriss			6764	27	24¼	26⅞	+1½
13¼	8⅛	BsTnA			22	9	8½	8½	
13⅞	8⅝	BosAm	1.09t	10.5	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
50¼	31½	BsetF	.80a	1.8	318	43⅞	43¼	43¼	
49	25¾	BayBks			115	49⅛	48¼	49¼	+1
17¾	4¼	Bayly	.12	.7	107	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
21½	8¼	Benhan			27	10	9⅝	9¾	-⅛
42½	30¼	BetzLb	1.40	3.4	242	41½	41¼	41½	+¼
18¼	12⅛	BigB			319	16⅝	16½	16½	
21½	12¾	BigBear			47	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+¼
14	7⅜	Bindly			188	12⅛	12	12	-⅛
10¾	5	BioRes			442	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
20⅝	7¼	Biogen			1700	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	-⅜
9½	3	BiotcR			47	7¼	6¾	6⅞	-⅜
12	7¼	BirdInc			4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
47½	29¾	BoatBn	1.65	3.5	262	46⅞	46	46⅞	+⅜
29	18⅜	BobEv	.30b	1.1	121	28	27½	27⅞	-⅛
8	3¼	BoltTc			46	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
35¾	21⅜	BostBc	1.00	2.9	11	35⅛	34⅞	35	+½
7	3⅝	BstnDig			27	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛
42	19¼	BstnFs	.40	1.5	7	26	26	26	+⅜
14⅜	8	BraeCp			60	8⅛	7¾	8	
6½	3⅛	Branco	.12	2.1	141	6	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅞	⅝	BrwTom			71	1⅛	1	1	
20½	12½	Brunos	.16	.8	436	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+¼
33½	16⅜	BuildTs			146	29⅞	29¼	29½	
20¼	12⅜	Brnhm	.24	1.7	167	15	14⅝	14⅝	
22¼	10¾	BurrBs			2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	-¼
32¾	24⅝	BMA	1.10	3.8	25	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	-⅛
12½	5¾	Businld			668	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-⅜
		C							
8½	4⅝	CCOR			18	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
5¾	3⅛	CPRhb			17	5⅛	4⅞	5	
22¾	9⅞	CML			46	20	19¾	20	-⅛
33¼	17½	CPI	.15e	.5	75	33	32⅝	32¾	-¼
7	4⅛	CPT			482	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
14⅝	6¼	CSP			151	6⅝	6⅜	6½	-⅛
22½	13½	CTECs	.92	4.3	26	22⅜	21	21½	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	CACI			117	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
28⅝	18⅝	CbrySc	1.02	3.6	1037	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+¼
12⅝	8⅛	CalMic			127	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
6	2⅝	CalGldg			14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
16⅛	8⅝	Calny	.16	1.5	190	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+½
1⅞	⅝	CapCrb			109	1⅛	1	1⅛	
25¼	14¼	CrdnlD	.08b	.3	32	24	23⅞	23⅞	
10⅝	3¼	CareerC			314	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	
20⅝	9¼	Caremk			73	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
33	4	Caringtn			87	24¼	23¾	24¼	+⅛
22¼	11⅞	Cartert			365	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	-⅛
28⅝	14⅞	Caseys			56	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
15⅛	5⅜	Cencors			140	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
51⅞	29⅝	CntrBc	1.80	3.6	346	50½	48⅞	50½	+1⅜
45	14½	Centcor			482	43	42	42	-⅜
58¼	30¼	CenBcs	2.26b	4.0	2	57	56½	56½	
28½	16⅞	CBshSs	.88	3.0	191	29½	28½	29⅛	+1⅛
34½	22⅞	CFidBk	.96	2.9	77	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+⅛
42½	10½	Cetus			2235	37⅞	35⅜	36	+⅛
5	1⅜	ChapEn			72	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36	12¾	ChrmSs	.15	.4	437	34⅞	34	34⅜	+⅛
14¼	7	ChkPts			103	13⅞	13½	13½	-⅛
11	5¼	ChkTch			21	5⅝	5¼	5½	+⅛
31¼	18¾	ChLwn	.40	2.0	686	20½	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
11	4⅛	Chemex			47	9⅝	9½	9½	
14½	9½	ChryE	.12	.9	63	14	13½	14	
14½	7⅞	ChiChi			754	10	9⅞	10	
33⅛	21⅛	ChiPac			483	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	+½
16	8	Chronr			42	15⅛	14⅝	15	
15⅞	8¼	ChrDws	.20	1.4	112	14	13⅜	14	+⅛
59¾	35½	Cintas	.15e	.3	1	58	58	58	-⅛
21¼	10¾	Cipher			518	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
9	4⅛	Ciprico			16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14¼	5	Circon			738	12⅛	11½	11⅞	
29⅛	16⅝	CtzSCp	.88	3.0	1304	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+⅜
33	20⅝	CtzFids	.80	2.6	254	31⅜	31	31¼	+⅛
51⅜	37½	CtzUtA			73	51⅝	51	51⅛	-⅛
51	33⅞	CtzUtB	2.16	4.3	20	51	50⅛	50⅛	-⅜
18⅞	9½	CityFed	.40	2.2	1010	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
46¼	22⅜	CtyNCp	.88b	2.0	18	44⅝	44½	44⅝	
31⅞	22½	ClarkJ	.96	3.2	39	30	29⅝	29⅝	
19⅞	14¼	ClearCh			42	14½	14	14½	-⅛
20	15⅛	ClevlRt	2.00	12.9		15½	15⅛	15½	
22¼	8	Clthlms			101	22¼	22¼	22¼	+½
20⅝	13⅝	CoastF			563	20½	19⅞	19⅞	
25¼	11⅛	CobeL			139	22⅞	22⅝	24	
58	40¼	CocaBtl	.56a	1.0	9	55⅝	55⅜	55½	-⅜
18¾	11⅝	Coeur			26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3¼	1⅜	Cogenic			650	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
18¼	12	Coherni			345	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
10½	2⅞	ColabR			96	8⅞	7⅞	8	+⅛
28½	10¼	Colagen			133	25	24⅝	24⅝	-⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Collins			139	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23¼	16⅛	ColrTle			501	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
22¼	10½	ColoNt	.74	4.0	220	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
14⅛	7½	Comair			766	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
29⅛	17	Comcst	.12	.4	290	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
14⅞	10¼	Comdia	.16	1.1	2179	14⅝	13⅞	14	
3⅝	1⅛	Cmdial			184	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
55⅞	36½	Cmeric	2.20	4.0	124	55⅞	55	55½	+⅜
30¼	19⅝	CmceUs	.60	2.0	285	30	29½	30	+⅜
15½	8¼	CmiSho	.56	3.8	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2	⅜	ComAm			1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10	6	ComSys	.19r	1.8	190	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
35¼	15¼	CmpCrd			976	34½	33½	33⅝	-⅜
25½	12½	CmeCrs	.36	2.8	439	12¾	12½	12⅝	
3⅞	1½	Comeus			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	5⅜	CCTC			111	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
25¼	9⅝	CmpAss			492	24⅜	23½	24¼	+½
10⅞	5⅜	CptEnt			126	8⅛	7⅞	8	-⅛
15¼	8¾	CmptH			145	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Cmpidn			19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9½	5⅞	CmpLR	.12	1.7	100	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
6⅞	1⅜	CmptM			84	2	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5¼	CmpPr			1731	5½	4⅞	5⅛	
18⅝	9¼	CmTsks	.20	1.3	57	16¼	15½	16	-¼
6⅞	2⅞	Cmputn			64	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	-⅜
3½	⅛	Cptcft			10	½	½	½	
13¼	8⅝	Comshr			9	13	12⅝	13	
12⅜	6	Concptl			119	11	10⅝	10⅝	
25	11	CnCap	2.40	14.3	168	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
18½	7	CCapR	1.68	22.2	19	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
24¼	9⅝	CCapS	2.16	19.0	89	11½	11⅛	11⅜	
9	6⅝	ConFbr			62	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
59½	45¼	CnsPap	1.60	2.8	135	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝	+1½
4⅞	2⅝	ConsPd	.08	2.7	179	3	2⅞	3	
4⅞	1½	Consul			41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
69	37	CntlBc	2.84b	3.1	98	66⅛	66	66	
16¼	8¼	CtlHlth			42	12	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
13½	4	CtLasr			163	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
14	5⅝	Convst			3724	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	-⅜
17⅞	11⅛	Convrse			1226	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
3⅞	1⅝	CoorD			1626	3⅜	3	3⅛	-⅛
6⅛	2⅝	CoorL			222	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
30⅛	16	CoorsB	.50	1.6	1497	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	-⅛
20	5½	Copytel			476	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	+⅜
8½	6¾	Corcom			2	7½	7½	7½	-½
14⅛	8⅛	Cordis			258	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
44⅛	25½	CoreStS	1.24	3.2	289	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
5¼	1⅛	Corvus			577	3⅝	3½	3⅝	-⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Cosmo			225	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
22⅛	10¼	CrkBrl	.14	.7	30	19⅜	18⅝	19	+⅛
31¼	13⅛	Cronus			27	24	23⅞	24	
28	20	CrosTr	.88	4.2	746	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	-1⅛
17	10⅛	CwnBk			226	16⅛	16	16⅛	-⅛
34⅛	15⅛	Crumps	.25	.9	125	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
23	14⅞	CullnFr	.20	1.2	74	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
28¼	17¼	Culums	.50	2.0	198	25	24½	25	+⅛
17⅞	9⅛	Cycres			229	14⅛	13½	13½	-⅛
		D							
17	13⅛	DBA			57	14⅛	14	14⅛	
4½	2½	DDI			64	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15	6½	DEPs			127	13⅛	13	13⅛	
21¼	4⅞	DSC			10080	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+½
31⅛	10	DaisySy			1244	11½	11	11	-⅛
10½	5⅜	DmnBio			93	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
149½	97	DartGp	.13	.1	31	145	143½	143½	+⅛
27⅛	15½	Datcrd	.24	1.0	128	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
13½	8⅜	DtaIO			143	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
8⅛	3⅞	DtSwtch			597	6½	6	6¼	+⅛
37½	17¼	Datscp			32	33	32⅝	32⅝	-¼
7⅛	2⅛	Dtasth			16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	Datum			41	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
36⅛	15	DebShs	.30	.9	103	33	32⅞	32½	-½
30⅛	20	Dekalb	.72	3.6	80	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
17⅛	5⅛	Deltaus			5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	5	DentMd			94	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+⅛
24⅜	11½	DiagPr			220	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Diasonc			1637	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
27¼	10¼	Dicecn			142	21⅝	21	21	-1¼
7⅝	3⅝	Dicmed			74	4⅛	4	4⅛	
32¼	14½	DigtlCs			206	18⅛	18	18	
55¾	30	Dionex			33	55	54¾	55	+¼
29⅜	18	DirGnl	.20	.9	230	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅜
56⅛	28⅛	DomB	1.32	2.6	412	50⅜	50	50⅝	+⅜
28⅛	12⅛	DrchH	.28	1.1	51	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
28½	17⅜	DoylDB	.88	3.7	158	23½	23⅛	23½	+⅛
15½	9¾	Dranz	.20	1.5	7	13	12¾	13	
28⅛	11⅛	Drexlr			1107	27⅛	26	27⅛	
30½	17⅝	DreyGr			148	31	30	30½	+⅛
38	21½	DunkDn	.28	.8	61	34	33⅝	33⅞	-⅛
14⅛	10½	Durlron	.56	4.8	46	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
17½	9⅛	DurFils	.16	1.0	135	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
10	4⅛	Dynscn			62	9⅛	9	9⅛	-⅛
36¼	22¼	DynichC			281	32⅛	32	32½	+⅛
		E							
12⅝	2⅝	ECITel			54	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
3⅜	½	EeolTl			208	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
55¼	31⅛	EconLb	1.16	2.1	540	55⅛	55	55⅛	+⅛
12¾	5⅜	ElChic			58	7	6⅞	7	
18½	13⅛	ElPas	1.52	9.7	674	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	Elan			2095	15½	14⅞	14⅞	-⅛
10⅛	6⅜	Elbitg			2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-¼
11⅛	6⅛	ElecBio			177	8⅛	8	8½	
25	9⅛	ElCath			442	11⅛	10⅝	10½	+⅜
20⅛	9⅝	ElcNucl			141	11	10⅝	11	
19¼	12⅝	ElcRnt			45	15¼	14¾	14¾	-⅜
15¼	2	EldMls			14	4	3⅞	3⅞	
10½	5⅛	ElronEl			18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12⅛	5⅜	Emulex			1393	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Endta			73	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
13	3⅛	EndoLs			1633	3⅛	2⅜	3	-⅛
30	15⅛	EngCnv			20	22	21⅜	21⅜	
22¼	10¼	EnFact			12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
14	10⅛	Engphs	.17	1.3	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19¼	10	ErazoBl			259	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18½	6⅝	Equat			353	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+⅛
8¼	5	EqtOil			29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
42¼	23⅛	EricTl	1.06e	3.0	88	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
16⅝	7⅛	Erlyind			182	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅜
27⅝	14⅛	EvnSut			82	22	21⅛	22	
22	7⅛	Exovir			141	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
		F							
9	5⅛	FDP			5	6	6	6	
12	7⅝	FMI	.02e	.2	218	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
2⅞	1⅛	FamRest			204	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10⅛	FarmF			126	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
45⅛	28⅝	ForGps			719	42⅛	41⅞	42	
22½	11	FedGrp			354	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
6½	2⅝	Feroflu			1826	4½	3½	4⅛	+⅛
17⅛	9½	Flbronc			233	9⅝	9⅛	9½	-⅛
47½	27½	Fidlcr	1.40	3.1	79	44⅞	44½	44⅝	-⅛
57¼	33⅛	FifthTs	1.28	2.2	86	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+⅛
58¼	33	FiggleB	.68	1.3	142	52	51	51½	
20	8½	Filtrtks	.44	2.3	461	19¾	18¾	19⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Finalco	.20	6.4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
10½	4⅛	Fingmx			324	8⅝	8	8	-⅛
21½	11⅛	Finigan			20	16	16	16	+⅛
22⅝	13⅛	FAlaBs	.64	2.8	164	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
56	28½	FtAFin	.80	1.9	15	43	43	43	
33½	21⅛	FtATns	1.00	3.0	159	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
29⅛	18⅛	FComC	1.20	5.0	11	24	24	24	
8⅛	4⅛	FtCont	.63e	12.6	23	5	4⅝	5	
29	12¼	FExec			1927	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
33¼	15⅛	FFCals			6	32½	32	32½	+⅛
31¼	15⅜	FFFIMs	.40	1.4	40	29½	29¼	29½	
29⅛	13	FtFnCp	.40	2.0	26	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
27⅛	16⅛	FtFnMg			20	25	24⅝	25	+½
34⅛	27⅛	FIFIBk	.44	1.2	172	37	36⅛	36⅞	+⅛
55½	32½	FJerN	1.80	3.2	132	55½	55⅛	55½	
38⅛	20⅛	FMdBs	.88	2.3	65	37⅞	37½	37⅞	
46	34⅛	FNCinn	1.48	3.2	45	46½	45⅞	46½	+½
30	17⅛	FRBGs	.60	2.0	2391	30	29⅛	29⅛	-⅛
32	24½	FtSFla	.80a	2.6	38	31	30⅞	30½	-¼
35	18⅛	FSecC	1.10	3.8	274	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
36⅛	23⅛	FTenns	1.12	3.2	171	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+⅛
30	15⅛	FstUCs	.62	2.1	4941	29⅛	28⅞	29	-⅛
20	10½	Flexstl	.48	2.4	44	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
22⅛	16	FlaFdl			197	19	18⅞	19	+⅜
51	38	FlaNFl	.80	1.5	412	52½	50⅝	52	+1½
19⅛	9⅛	FlowSs			171	11¼	11¼	11½	
18¼	13⅛	Flurocb	.28	1.9	26	15	14⅞	14⅞	-⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Fonarh			914	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
13⅛	5⅛	FLloAs	.04	.3	1401	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
15⅛	5⅛	FLloBs	.03	.2	1314	13⅛	13	13	+⅛
43⅛	27½	ForAm	.96	2.5	38	38	37½	38	+⅛
18½	9⅛	ForestO	1.10	9.8	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
34½	18⅛	FortnF			37	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Fortns			77	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14¼	8⅛	Forum	.06b	.5	454	13⅛	13	13	-½
5⅛	3⅛	Foster	.10	2.3	862	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
34	22⅛	Fremnt	.48	1.8	224	27⅛	27	27⅛	-⅛
9⅛	3½	Fudrck			309	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
28⅛	14⅛	FulrHB	.36	1.3	947	28⅛	27⅛	28	+⅛
		G							
5⅛	1⅛	GTS			32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
36	9⅛	Galileo			32	31¼	31¼	31¼	-⅛
9⅛	4	GamaB	.02l		19	4⅛	4	4	
98¼	19⅛	Genetcs			1482	95½	93½	94	
3⅛	1⅛	Genex			153	3	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
9	5⅛	GerlMs	.08	.9	121	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
28	14	GibsnG	.25	.9	232	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
31⅛	12	Gotaas	.10e	.3	149	30	29⅛	29⅛	-⅛
19½	14⅛	GouldP	.76	4.4	20	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
32	12⅛	Graco	.52	1.7	38	30½	30⅛	30⅛	-⅛
17⅛	8	Gradco			77	15½	15	15⅛	-⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Granire			148	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
20½	9⅛	Grphls			6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9½	5⅛	GrphSc			2788	9⅛	8⅛	9	+⅛
32	18⅛	GWSav	.48	2.2	23	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+⅛
12⅛	6⅛	GtSoFd			17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
27⅛	11⅛	Glech			3407	27½	26⅛	27½	+⅛
19½	12⅛	Gulfrd	.20e	1.4	165	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1
		H							
24½	9½	HBO	.20	1.3	1451	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Habers			248	9	8⅛	9	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Hadco			156	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Hadson			1482	7	6⅛	7	
19⅛	10	HamOil	.071		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22½	15⅛	HarpGs	.36	.8	16	33	32	33	+⅛
47⅛	29⅛	HrtfNt	1.72	3.7	630	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	-⅛
10½	6⅛	Hathws	.20	3.1	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	HawkB			222	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Hlthdyn			151	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
23⅛	12⅛	HchaAs	.16	.7	1196	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
23⅛	12⅛	HchaBs	.64	2.9	63	22	21½	22	+⅛
6⅛	3	HelenT			419	5⅛	5⅛	5½	+⅛
27⅛	15	Helix			1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+½
23⅛	14	Hibers	.88	3.7	1507	23½	23	23½	
19½	9⅛	Hickam			295	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+⅛
12⅛	3½	Hogan			483	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
37½	20½	Honind	.64	1.7	331	37⅛	37½	37⅛	
6½	2⅛	Horzind			87	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
48½	22⅛	HBNJ			151	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
51⅛	21½	HuntJB	.24	.5	298	49½	48⅛	48⅛	-⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Hntgtn			109	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
33	21	HntgBs	.84b	2.6	402	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
19	9⅛	Hyponx			21	14	14	14	-⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HytekM			1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
		I							
26⅛	12⅛	IMSs	.12	.5	556	25⅛	24½	24⅛	-⅛
18⅛	10⅛	ISC			398	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Icot			536	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
20⅛	4	Imunex			1373	18⅛	17⅛	18	
7⅛	3⅛	Inacmp			19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
92	36	IndlNs	1.10	2.4	20	46½	46	46	
27⅛	14⅛	InfoRss			443	28⅛	27⅛	28	+⅛
22⅛	12½	Infrm			184	15⅛	15⅛	15½	-⅛
14½	6⅛	InstNts			422	8	7	8	+1
6⅛	3	Intecm			2410	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
23	9	IntgDv			146	13	12½	12⅛	
18⅛	6⅛	IntgGen			484	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
18⅛	10⅛	ISSCO			3	10½	10½	10½	
32⅛	20⅛	Intel			7736	24⅛	23	23⅛	-⅛
6⅛	3	IntlSy			311	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
17	9⅛	Intrmd			143	11⅛	11	11	-1
18⅛	11⅛	IntrfFlr	.20	1.4	180	14⅛	14	14	
40½	21	Intgph			2780	25	24⅛	24⅛	
10⅛	4	Intrmgn			582	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Intmec			158	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Intrmtr			3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
17⅛	8	IntClin			431	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
12⅛	7⅛	IGame			40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
30	14⅛	IntKing			60	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
27½	12½	IntLses			21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	IntMobil			608	10⅛	9⅛	10	
3⅛	1⅛	IRIS			165	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
23	7⅛	Iomega			673	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	Isomdx			53	16	15⅛	16	
16⅛	7½	Itel			554	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
		J							
15⅛	7	JBRst	.041		123	7⅛	7	7⅛	
27½	12⅛	JWPs			425	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+½
8⅛	4⅛	Jackpot			140	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
40½	28⅛	JckLfes			339	40⅛	40	40½	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	JetMart			132	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
26⅛	13⅛	Jericos	.12	.5	1541	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Jonicbl			76	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12	7	Josphsn			471	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
37⅛	16	Juno			38	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	-⅛
20⅛	15	Justin	.40	2.3	80	17⅛	16⅛	17½	
		K							
26¼	16	KLA			2000	19	18⅛	19	
21½	6⅛	KVPhr			149	21	20⅛	21	+⅛
28	17½	Kamans	.44	1.8	133	24	23⅛	24	
20⅛	13⅛	Karchr			21	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
16	8½	Kasler			249	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Kaydon			154	15⅛	14⅛	15	+⅛
34⅛	17⅛	Kemps	.60	1.8	3172	32½	31½	32½	+1
61⅛	35⅛	KyCnLf	1.10	1.9	45	57⅛	56⅛	56½	-2
8⅛	5⅛	Kevex			115	6⅛	6	6	
17⅛	6⅛	KeyTrn			890	14⅛	11½	11½	-1⅛
4⅛	1	Kimbrk			640	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Kinders	.06	.4	1463	14⅛	14	14⅛	-⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Kray	.05	.4	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	Kroger	.36	2.3	111	16	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
16⅛	8½	Kulcke		1.1	209	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
		L							
10⅛	5⅛	LDBrnk			17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
21⅛	8½	LSiLgs			3006	10⅛	10	10⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	LTX			2	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
25⅛	11⅛	LaPetes			142	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
70½	44	LaZBy	1.40	2.0	27	70	69½	70	-½
31	13⅛	LadFrs	.16a	.6	108	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
18½	12⅛	Laidlw	.20	1.1	37	18	18	18	
17	10⅛	LamaT	.401		1	11	11	11	
26	18⅛	Lancast	.72	2.9	66	24⅛	24½	24½	-⅛
63	41⅛	Lances	.80	1.6	71	49⅛	49½	49⅛	+⅛
26⅛	14⅛	Lowens	.24	1.0	13	24½	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LeeDta			757	7	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
22	8⅛	Leiner			233	21	19⅛	20½	
10	6⅛	LewisP	.28b	3.1	51	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Lexdens			257	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
31½	18⅛	Liebrt	.09	.3	11	27	26½	26⅛	
49⅛	45½	Lfinvs	.24	.5	11	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	-½
53⅛	29⅛	LinBrd			699	49½	48⅛	48⅛	-⅛
44⅛	33⅛	LincTel	2.20	5.1	142	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+½
47	19⅛	LizClas	.25	.5	1717	46	45⅛	45⅛	
33⅛	20⅛	LongF	1.48	4.6	67	30⅛	30½	30½	-⅛
39	15⅛	Lotus			418	36⅛	35⅛	36	-⅛
24½	7⅛	Lypbos			879	22½	22	22⅛	+⅛
		M							
16⅛	6⅛	MBI			2207	11⅛	11½	11½	
13⅛	7⅛	MCI			15244	10⅛	10	10⅛	
5⅛	3½	MPSI			2105	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
32½	16	MTS	.28	.9	10	31	30½	30½	
14⅛	9⅛	MackTr			160	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
36½	23⅛	MadGE	2.28	6.4	66	35⅛	35½	35⅛	-⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MalRt			18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	11	Malrtis	.01e	.1	19	15⅛	15	15	
16⅛	7⅛	MatSci			465	14⅛	14½	14⅛	-½
24½	17⅛	Manitw	.80	4.0	25	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
53½	30⅛	MfrsNs	1.34	2.5	34	49⅛	49	49	-⅛
30	15⅛	Marcus	.33	1.1	9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
6½	2⅛	Margux			185	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	
11½	7⅛	Marqst			39	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
50⅛	28⅛	MarldN	1.00	2.1	967	47⅛	47½	47⅛	+⅛
27½	14⅛	Mscols			244	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Masstor			2548	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
38	27	MatrxS	.10	.3	85	32⅛	32	32⅛	
28⅛	15⅛	Maxers			2752	27⅛	26⅛	27	-⅛
18⅛	10	Maxwel			29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-½
5⅛	1⅛	MayPt			81	2	1⅛	2	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MaynOl			110	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
44⅛	30⅛	McCrm	.88	2.0	336	44½	43½	43½	-1⅛
11½	7⅛	Medex	.05	.6	20	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
7⅛	4	MedCre			217	6⅛	5⅛	6	+⅛
18	10⅛	Mentor			161	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
26⅛	12⅛	MentrG			140	16⅛	16½	16½	-⅛
35⅛	23⅛	MerBcs	1.40	4.1	836	34⅛	34	34⅛	
47⅛	27⅛	MercBs	.96	2.2	219	44	43⅛	44	+⅛
25	11⅛	MerBos			116	25½	24	25	+⅛
54⅛	32	MrdnBc	1.80	3.4	139	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Meritr	.20	1.9	1999	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
21⅛	11⅛	MervG			64	18	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
23⅛	11⅛	Micom			639	12⅛	12½	12⅛	-⅛
6	1⅛	MicrD			33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	MicrMk			30	5	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Micrdy	.06	1.2	55	5⅛	5	5	
17⅛	6⅛	MicrTc			1175	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
19½	5⅛	Microp			1863	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
9⅛	5⅛	MicSms			828	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
35½	25½	Micrsft			564	31⅛	30	30	-1
5⅛	1⅛	MdPcA			32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
28⅛	18⅛	MdStFd	.40	1.5	11	26½	26½	26½	
52⅛	34⅛	MidlBk	1.24	2.5	147	49	48⅛	49	
10⅛	5	MdwAir			122	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
30½	18½	MillHrs	.44	1.5	268	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3	MillIcm			41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
35	18½	Millors	.28	.8	76	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Miniscr			2441	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Minstar			3934	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+⅛
10½	6	MGask			324	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
18⅛	10⅛	MobIC B			48	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
28½	16⅛	Modine	.76	3.0	70	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	-½
15⅛	6⅛	Molectr			274	11	10⅛	11	
5⅛	28⅛	Molex	.03	.1	90	50	49½	50	+⅛
57	16⅛	MonfCl	.45e	.8	107	61	51	54	+2
29	8⅛	MonAnt			60	22½	23	22½	
22½	10⅛	Monolit			926	15⅛	15½	15½	-⅛
55½	29	MonoC	1.40	2.6	59	54½	54½	54½	+⅛
19⅛	14½	MorFlo	.01	.1	3	16	16	16	-½
27	17⅛	Morrsn	.48b	2.0	133	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
9⅛	2	Moseley			214	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
22	12½	MotClb	.30	1.5	6	19½	19⅛	19½	
		N							
6⅛	3⅛	NMS			142	5	4⅛	4⅛	-½
12⅛	7⅛	Napcos			279	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
24½	17⅛	NBnTex	.78	3.9	70	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
49⅛	27½	NtlCtys	1.50	3.1	194	48⅛	48	48	-⅛
22⅛	10⅛	NtCptrs	.16	.8	207	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅛
25⅛	16⅛	NData	.44	2.2	172	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
21⅛	12	NHltC	.22e	1.1	156	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+½
7⅛	4	NtLumb			122	7	6½	7	+⅛
4	2	NMicrn			443	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
6	1⅛	Naugle			143	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
9½	5⅛	NelsnT			16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Nelson			193	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
9⅛	4⅛	NwkSec			1571	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
27⅛	10⅛	NtwkSy			1709	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
43½	20⅛	Neutrgs			7	42	40½	42	-½
13	8⅛	NBrunS			69	11⅛	11½	11½	-⅛
52½	23½	NEBus	.64	1.2	61	55	52	54	+2
25⅛	13	NHmBs			83	24	24	24	+⅛
37⅛	17⅛	NJNtls	.84	2.3	40	37	36⅛	36⅛	
28	13½	NwldBk	.20e	.8	196	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
25½	18⅛	Newpt	.06	.3	29	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
15⅛	5½	NwpPh			763	7	6½	6⅛	-⅛
3⅛	1⅛	NiCalg			116	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	10½	NikeB	.40	2.0	11706	20½	19	20	+⅛
46⅛	20	Nordsts	.36	.6	1303	45⅛	43½	44	-1⅛
64⅛	24⅛	NrskBs			70	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	-⅛
7⅛	5½	Norstan			34	6⅛	6	6	
8⅛	6⅛	NAtlin			18	7⅛	7	7	
26½	12⅛	NestSv			584	23½	23	23	-½
23⅛	17	NwNG	1.52	7.7	133	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
32⅛	19⅛	NwNLf	.86	3.0	704	29⅛	28⅛	29	+⅛
33	21⅛	NwstPS	2.20	6.9	470	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
47	21⅛	Noxells	.58	1.3	363	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	-⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Numrcs	.56	2.9	178	19⅛	19½	19⅛	-⅛
13⅛	6¼	NuMed			105	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
		O							
17½	8	Ocilla			28	8⅛	8½	8½	-⅛
42	25⅛	OgilGps	.80	2.3	684	35	34⅛	35	+⅛
91	55	OhioCa	3.00	3.6	748	83½	83	83½	-⅛
40	26⅛	OldKnt	1.10	2.9	118	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
43⅛	27	OldRep	.78	2.1	367	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	-⅛
22⅛	20⅛	OldSoFC	2.60	12.2	9	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+⅛
21⅛	9⅛	OneBcs	.30	1.5	126	20	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
16⅛	5⅛	OnLine			27	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	OpticC			228	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
43½	16⅛	OpticR			162	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
17⅛	13	Orbanc			7	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	Orbit			372	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
8	1⅛	OrfaCp			166	3	2⅛	3	+⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Oshmn	.20	1.1	113	18	17½	18	+⅛
44⅛	29⅛	OttrTP	2.84	6.4	29	44⅛	44½	44⅛	-⅛
12½	6	OvrExp			402	7⅛	7	7⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	OwnMs	.30	1.5	300	20⅛	20	20⅛	-⅛
		P							
46⅛	26¼	PNCs	1.52	3.4	299	45⅛	44⅛	45¼	+½
58⅛	40	Pacar	1.40	2.5	115	57⅛	57	57	-⅛
19⅛	9⅛	PacFst			383	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
16	11⅛	PTelcm	.80	5.7	22	14	13½	14	+⅛
23⅛	12½	PacoPh			238	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
14½	6½	PancMx	.13	1.0	42	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ParkOh	.60	7.9	117	8	7½	7⅛	-⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PatntM			105	4⅛	4½	4⅛	-⅛
25⅛	9⅛	PaulHr			68	21⅛	21	21	-½
34⅛	9⅛	Payoxs			565	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
17⅛	10	PeakHC			314	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	PegGld			114	6⅛	6	6	
40½	29½	PengEn	2.20	5.8	124	39	37½	38	-⅛
32⅛	22⅛	Pentair	.66	2.2	45	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
15⅛	4⅛	PeopEx	.15r	2.3	14007	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
29	22⅛	Petrite	1.12	4.4	59	25½	25	25⅛	
19⅛	4½	Phrmct			2244	17⅛	15½	17⅛	+2
25⅛	14⅛	PhilGl	.60e	2.8	2119	21½	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
5⅛	2	PhnxAm			24	4	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	15½	PicSavs			2139	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+⅛
43⅛	30⅛	PionHi	1.04	2.5	123	42	40⅛	42	+1⅛
10⅛	7⅛	PionSt	.12	1.5	14	8½	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
15	7⅛	PoFolk			60	8½	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
23½	15⅛	PlcyMg			360	19⅛	18⅛	19	-⅛
35⅛	22½	Porex			87	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Powell			18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Powrtc			95	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-1⅛
14⅛	8⅛	PwConv			326	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	PrcCst	.12	.4	20	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	
18⅛	5⅛	PrpdLg			10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
7½	3	Priam			4647	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
55⅛	26	PriceCs			1588	46⅛	45½	46	-⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Prtronx			26	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ProdOp	.16	4.0	59	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
32½	10⅛	ProgCs	.06	.2	342	31⅛	30⅛	31	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ProtTr	1.20	10.4	60	11⅛	11½	11½	+⅛
		Q							
16⅛	6	QMS			334	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
16½	6⅛	Quadrx			18	14	13⅛	14	+⅛
20½	9⅛	QuakCh	.42	2.9	147	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+⅛
32⅛	16	Quantm			931	17⅛	17½	17½	-⅛
6⅛	3⅛	QuestM			17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15½	4⅛	Quixtes			512	13½	12½	13	
19⅛	9	Quotrn			102	19	18⅛	18⅛	
		R							
10	5	RAX	.01e	.1	151	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+⅛
22⅛	13½	RPM	.42	2.8	171	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
15⅛	9⅛	RadSys			68	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
13	4	RadmT			795	5½	5	5	-½
12	5⅛	Radion			10	11	11	11	-⅛
6½	3	Ragen			46	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	
43⅛	27	Rainer	1.08	2.9	830	36⅛	36½	36⅛	+⅛
23½	16½	RayEn	.24	1.2	104	21	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
4½	1⅛	RediCr			40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
26⅛	19	Reading			59	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	-⅛
14½	7⅛	Recotn			61	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
35½	21⅛	RedknL	.20b	.8	133x	24½	24	24	-½
16⅛	10⅛	Reeves			1340	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
8⅛	4⅛	RecyEl	.20	3.2	495	6⅛	6	6⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Regiss	.18	1.3	14	14	13⅛	13½	
7⅛	3⅛	Reliab			30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10⅛	7½	RpAuto	.04l		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
19½	9⅛	RpHlth			180	18⅛	18½	18½	
19	4⅛	Restart	.15e	1.0	174	16⅛	15	15	-1⅛
46½	23	ReutrH	.34e	.7	1404	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
35	17⅛	RevRys	.70	2.1	28	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	
31⅛	11⅛	Rhodes	.32	1.0	731	32	31½	31½	
11½	5	Riblim			126	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24½	12	RichEl			157	22	21⅛	22	-⅛
45	27½	RoadSv	1.10	2.5	2522	44⅛	44	44⅛	-⅛
14⅛	11	RobNug	.06	.5	55	12⅛	12	12	-⅛
13⅛	4⅛	RobVsn			48	6⅛	5⅛	6	-⅛
34½	21½	Rouses	.40	1.9	153	31½	31	31	-⅛
11⅛	7⅛	RoyPim			245	8⅛	8	8	
5⅛	1⅛	RoyRs			112	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
17⅛	7⅛	RustPel			77	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
24	6⅛	RyanFs			868	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
		S							
16	8½	SAYInd			51	9½	9½	9½	
21⅛	11⅛	SCISy			222	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
27⅛	17⅛	SEI			76	18⅛	18	18	+⅛
10	5⅛	SFE			29	7⅛	7	7	
20	6½	SHLSy			42	18⅛	18	18	-⅛
26⅛	9⅛	Safecds	.24	1.0	656	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
60⅛	36⅛	Safeco	1.70	2.9	463	58⅛	57⅛	58	
35½	13	StJude			137	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	-⅛
46½	8⅛	StPauls	1.50	3.3	1052	46⅛	45⅛	46	+⅛
11	4⅛	SalCpt			96	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
9½	4½	SanBar			3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37½	19⅛	SavnFs	.88a	2.9	52	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
27½	14	SBKPSs	.44	1.4	124	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
15⅛	6⅛	ScanOp			1120	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	-½
24	11	ScanTrs			59	23⅛	23	23	-½
14⅛	10⅛	Scherer	.32	2.0	1173	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	-⅛
44⅛	18	SchlmA	.44	1.0	202	44½	44	44½	+½
7⅛	3⅛	SciMic			514	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
9	3⅛	SciSft			12	5	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
15⅛	5½	Scitex			55	6½	5⅛	6½	
8⅛	2⅛	SeaGal			7	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Seagate			1093	12	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SecTag			100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1	SEEQ			1590	1½	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
23	16	Selbel	.80	4.2	10	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-½
24⅛	16⅛	Selctins	.80	3.5	88	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	-⅛
8⅛	5½	Semicn			26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Sensor	.05	.5	2200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10⅛	SvcMer	.08	.6	270	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27½	17½	Svmstr	.88	3.4	1188	26½	26	26	-⅛
27	18⅛	Servico			4	23	23	23	-⅛
6⅛	2⅛	SvcFrct			40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
21⅛	10⅛	SvOaks	.16	.9	133	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
40½	26⅛	ShrMed	.60	1.8	1310	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
50⅛	35⅛	Shwmt	1.84	3.6	341	51	50	50½	+⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Shelbys	.16	.6	463	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
12½	6⅛	Sheldl			83	7½	7	7⅛	
38½	24	Shoneys	.18	.5	244	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
18⅛	10	ShonSo			53	16⅛	16	16	-½
7⅛	3	Silicon			85	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
19	9⅛	SiliconS			107	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	13	SilicVal			208	17	16⅛	16⅛	-½
19⅛	8⅛	Silicnxs			533	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	SilTec			252	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅛	8⅛	Simpins	.56	3.0	105	18½	17⅛	18½	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Sippinc			170	11½	11½	11½	-½
27½	12⅛	Sizzlers			21	26½	26⅛	26⅛	-⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Skipper	.08	.8	730	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	SmithL			272	2	2	2	
71½	45	Society	1.92	2.8	450	69	68½	69	-⅛
28⅛	20⅛	SoctySs			78	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
12½	7⅛	Softech			301	9⅛	9	9⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	SoftwA			50	19½	18⅛	19	-½
41	23⅛	SonocP	.80	2.1	142	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	-⅛
22⅛	8	SonrFd	.151		64	10	9⅛	10	+½
5⅛	3⅛	SoHosp			103	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
27½	18½	SthdFn	.52	2.6	80	20⅛	20	20⅛	-⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Soutrst	.68	2.8	303	24⅛	24½	24⅛	-⅛
10	5⅛	Sovrgn	.10	1.3	248	7⅛	7½	7½	-⅛
44½	22⅛	Sovrans	1.28	3.1	85	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Speedys			1302	18⅛	18½	18⅛	-⅛
28⅛	5⅛	Spectran			142x	6⅛	5½	5½	-⅛
11½	5⅛	SpecCtl	.07	.7	281	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17	10	Spire			387	12	11	11⅛	+⅛
15⅛	3½	StarSur			18	15½	15	15⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	StafBld	.20	1.8	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
43½	24½	Standy	1.08	2.6	39	42⅛	42	42	-⅛
21⅛	10⅛	StdMic			548	15½	15⅛	15½	
50⅛	21½	Stanhm	1.52	3.4	50	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	-⅛
57	16⅛	StaStBs	.72	1.3	87	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
7⅛	3½	StateG	.05b	.3	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
6½	2⅛	vjSteer			55	2⅛	2½	2½	-⅛
18⅛	13	StewStv			76	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29	22	Stwlnf	.72	2.7	63	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
11	6⅛	Stifel			37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
26	13⅛	Stratus			417	22	21⅛	21½	-⅛
63½	29½	StrwbCl	.84b	1.5	38	55½	55⅛	55⅛	-⅛
39½	18	Strykrs			85	38⅛	38	38⅛	+⅛
39	18	Subarus			880	37	36⅛	37	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Summa			534	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	SumtHl	.12	1.4	52	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
5⅛	1	SunCst			954	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15½	8½	SunMed			256	14½	14½	14½	
13⅛	6	SupSkys			23	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
4½	3	Suprtex			32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	SymbT			8	14	13⅛	14	
10⅛	4⅛	Syncor			168	8⅛	8½	8⅛	-⅛
14⅛	4	Syntech			133	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2½	Syntrex			213	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Syscans	.20	1.3	18	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
24⅛	7	SyAsoc			581	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
9½	2	Systin			12	8½	8½	8½	-⅛
17	7⅛	Systinig			105	14⅛	14½	14½	
28⅛	20⅛	Systmt	.08	.3	34	24⅛	24	24	-⅛
		T							
14	8	TBC			10	13	13	13	-⅛
22⅛	17⅛	TCAs	.16	.7	93	21½	21⅛	21½	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	TacViv			44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
34½	12⅛	Tandem			1262	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	-⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Tandon			914	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
19	8⅛	TcCom			1	16	16	16	
17	7⅛	Telco			203	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
57	30	TlcmA			1283	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+⅛
10½	6⅛	TelPlus			261	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
49⅛	14½	Telecrd	.36	.8	251	43⅛	43⅛	43½	-⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telvid			89	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
17	8½	Telabs			122	11⅛	11½	11½	-⅛
25⅛	6	Telxons			345	23	22⅛	22⅛	-⅛
5⅛	2⅛	TermDt			42	2⅛	2½	2½	+⅛
10⅛	3⅛	TherPr			288	4⅛	4⅛	4	
29⅛	9⅛	Thermd			96	25⅛	24⅛	25	-⅛
37	22⅛	ThrdNs	.76	2.1	191	36⅛	35	35⅛	+⅛
9⅛	1⅛	Thortec			17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
15⅛	4	ThouTr			71	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Tiprary			50	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
29⅛	8⅛	TollSys			71	28⅛	27⅛	28	+⅛
15⅛	10	TrakAu			14	14⅛	14	[illegible]	
13⅛	6⅛	TriadSy			28	12½	12⅛	[illegible]	
36⅛	20	TrusJo	.40	1.4	28	36	35½	[illegible]	
		U							
31⅛	22	USLIC	.80	2.9	108	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]
25⅛	13⅛	UTL			1027	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11⅛	6	Ultrsy	.08e	.7	424	11	10⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	10⅛	Ungmn			387	12⅛	12	[illegible]	
17⅛	6⅛	Unifis			157	15⅛	15	[illegible]	
38⅛	25	UnPlntr			65	38⅛	37⅛	[illegible]	
19½	9½	UACms	.04	.2	508	18½	18⅛	[illegible]	
10⅛	5⅛	UBAlsk			20	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	
35½	21½	UBCol	1.00	3.3	457	32⅛	32⅛	[illegible]	
4⅛	4⅛	UFnGrp			70	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	16⅛	UFstFd	.20	.6	435	35⅛	34⅛	[illegible]	
12⅛	6	UGrdn	1.64t	18.5	83	9	8⅛	[illegible]	
16⅛	9⅛	UPresd			7	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	
5⅛	2⅛	USAnt			11	2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]	
41⅛	24⅛	USBco	1.00	2.6	433	38⅛	38⅛	[illegible]	
5⅛	2⅛	USCap			15	2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]	
3⅛	1½	USDsgn			349	2	1⅛	[illegible]	
22⅛	14	USHltC	.12	.7	5016	18½	18⅛	[illegible]	
21⅛	3⅛	USShelt	.12	4.2	93	3⅛	2⅛	[illegible]	
27	15	USSur	.40	1.7	949	23	22⅛	[illegible]	
64	30⅛	USTrs	1.32	2.1	42	64½	63⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	17⅛	UStatn	.24	1.3	220	18⅛	18	[illegible]	
34½	22⅛	UnTelev			7	34⅛	34⅛	[illegible]	
35⅛	20	UVaBs	.92	2.6	58	35⅛	35⅛	[illegible]	
36	16⅛	UnvFrn			164	35	35	[illegible]	
20⅛	11½	UnvHlt			2878	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
18⅛	9½	UFSBk	.22e	1.5	228	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
7⅛	4⅛	Uscaf	.28	3.6	1564	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	
		V							
8⅛	4½	VLI			275	6⅛	6	[illegible]	
18	10⅛	VLSI			2838	10½	10⅛	[illegible]	
7	3⅛	VMX			57	4	3⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	8½	VSE	.20	1.3	23	16	16	[illegible]	
10	6	ValidLg			43	6⅛	6	[illegible]	
33	13⅛	VolFSL			15	30⅛	30⅛	[illegible]	
50⅛	35⅛	ValNtl	1.32	2.9	741	46⅛	45⅛	[illegible]	
28⅛	19⅛	ValLn	.40	1.5	20	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	
8⅛	3⅛	Vanzetl			31	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]	
7½	3⅛	Ventrex			129	6⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	
24⅛	14⅛	Vicorp	.12e	.6	2496	18⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	
18⅛	5⅛	ViedeFr	.22e	3.7	54	6	5⅛	[illegible]	
20	11⅛	Viking			83	18½	18⅛	[illegible]	
77½	13⅛	Viratek			130	70	66	[illegible]	
11⅛	5⅛	Vodavi			217	7⅛	7	[illegible]	
22	14⅛	VoltInf			98	20½	20	[illegible]	
		W							
28⅛	17⅛	WD40	1.04	4.0	90	26	25⅛	[illegible]	
36	12	Walbro	.32	.9	97	33⅛	33⅛	[illegible]	
11⅛	6⅛	WlkrTel			26	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	
28½	20⅛	WshE	1.84	6.5	102	28⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	
35⅛	19⅛	WFSL	.80	2.2	406	36⅛	35⅛	[illegible]	
31	11⅛	WMSB	.20e	.7	191	30⅛	30	[illegible]	
11	6	Wavetk			22	9⅛	9	[illegible]	
15½	10½	Webb	.40	3.0	44	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
20½	13⅛	WestFn			12	20⅛	20⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	13⅛	WstFSL			99	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
10½	6	WmicTc			2	7	7	[illegible]	
27½	11⅛	WTIA			36	25	24⅛	[illegible]	
23⅛	16	WmorC	.40	1.8	110	22½	22	[illegible]	
17½	4⅛	WstwC			304	6⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	
42⅛	27½	Wettra	.98	2.6	818	38⅛	38	[illegible]	
7⅛	3⅛	Wlcat			189	4⅛	4½	[illegible]	
39⅛	22⅛	Willmts	1.83	2.8	56	37	36⅛	[illegible]	
30⅛	12	WillAL			1210	24⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
27	15⅛	WmsSn			193	24	23⅛	[illegible]	
10⅛	4⅛	WilsnF			1639	10⅛	10	[illegible]	
7	3⅛	Windmr			294	4	4	[illegible]	
18⅛	13	WiserO	.40	2.4	158	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	
15	11⅛	Woodhd	.40	3.1	37	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]	
30⅛	16⅛	Worthgs	.48	1.6	592	29⅛	29⅛	[illegible]	
11⅛	6⅛	Writer	.15e	1.7	100	9	8⅛	[illegible]	
27⅛	20⅛	Wyman	.80	3.6	7	22	22	[illegible]	
		X							
4	1½	Xebec			101	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	6	Xicor			249	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
22¼	11⅛	Xidex			2014	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
		Y							
41½	18⅛	YlowFs	.54	1.4	288	39⅛	38⅛	39	
		Z							
63⅛	34⅛	ZionUt	1.36	2.2	6	58½	58	58½	
5⅛	1⅛	Zitel			33	4	4	4	
7⅛	4⅛	Ziyad			114	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅛	9½	Zondvn		.4	110	21½	21⅛	21⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.



6/27/86

ACROSS

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52 Transfer picture
53 Home of the brave
57 Nerve spasm
58 Hadrian's heel
61 Area devoid of ants
63 Widely planted African tree
64 Part of speech
65 Carrier
66 Writer Robert —— Warren
67 Narrow aperture
68 Excalibur, for one
69 —— Glory, noted race horse

DOWN

1 Fla. county
2 Certain yokefellows
3 Tantrum
4 Massages
5 Impasse
6 Olympian nymph
7 Moslem month
8 Ram's dam
9 Temper
10 River to the Garonne
11 Beginner's Latin verb
12 Grimace
13 Charles I antagonist and family
19 Orchid meal
24 100 stotinki
25 Basque cap
26 Animals' earmarks
27 Far-out
28 Shared by two or more
29 Letters, to Plato
30 Swiss resort
31 One-seeded fruit
32 V.P. in the 20's
35 Like a three-dollar bill
38 Hundred-weight: Abbr.
40 Knave of Hearts, e.g.
43 Long-term prisoner
45 Boot liner
48 Decides
50 From the beginning, to Mehta
52 Chef's food chopper
53 Thrashes
54 Chemical compound
55 Needle case
56 Pulsation
57 Baritone Gobbi
59 Ash Wednesday to Easter
60 Foreign: Comb. form
62 Hemp fibers

© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

[DE]NNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

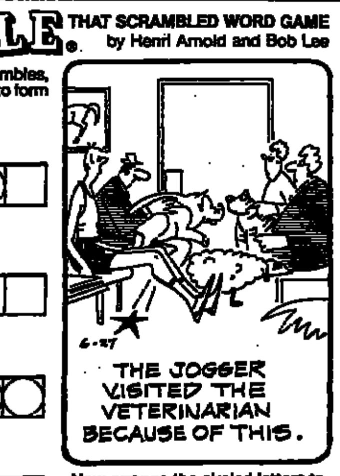
[Un]scramble these four Jumbles, [one] letter to each square, to form [fou]r ordinary words.

[…]CANEP

[…]PLIMB

[…]NBEAM

[…]VINOSI



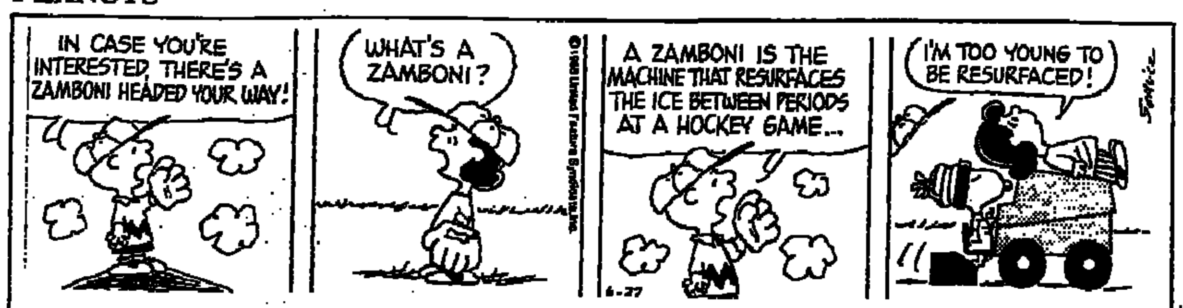
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

[…]HIS " ○○○○○○○ " WERE IN ○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

[Yest]erday's | Jumbles: GRIMY CHANT TALLOW SWERVE
Answer: People who are too anxious to make a living have sometimes forgotten this—HOW TO LIVE

PEANUTS

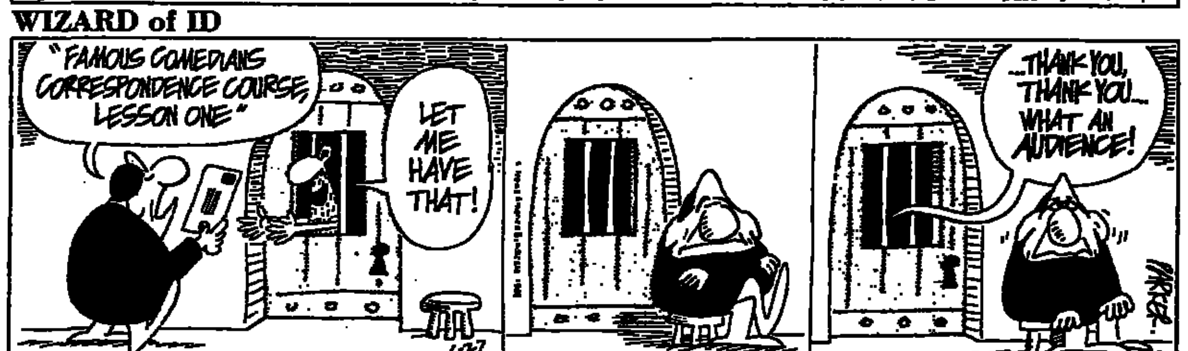


BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

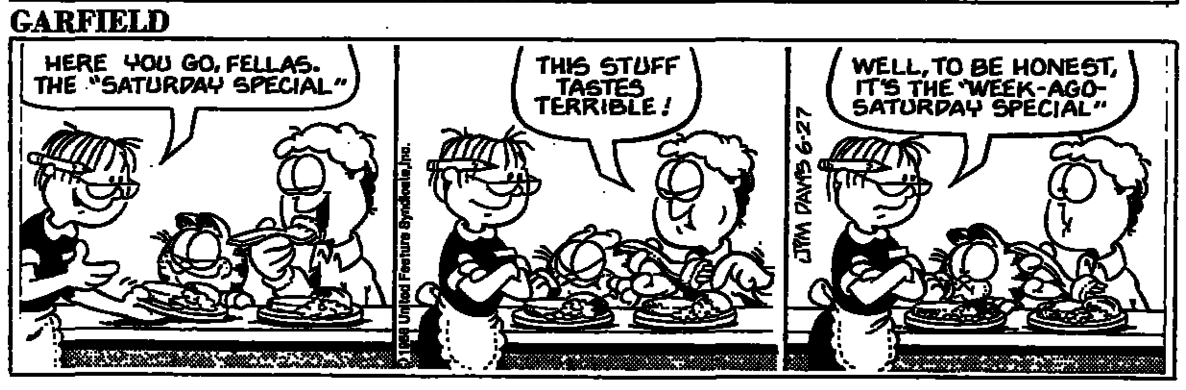
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

AFGHANISTAN: The Soviet War

By Edward Girardet. 259 pages. $19.95. St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by James Rupert

THE scholars and policy-makers of the time called it "the great game": the 138-year struggle between the British and Russian empires to dominate a harsh central Asian land of fiercely independent shepherds and farmers.

In 19th-century Afghanistan, it was the British who seemed to have the upper hand. From the frontier of British India, they periodically invaded the Hindu Kush to ensure that Afghan kings performed dutifully their role as buffers, keeping the Russians at a safe distance from the crown's most precious colony.

"Fighting him was good shikar," a tribal elder says of the British invader. He speaks in the opening pages of Edward Girardet's book, perhaps glossing the past with nostalgia: "We respected each other. We could look one another in the eye. We had certain rules."

But, in the Afghan guerrilla war against a 20th-century invader, the Soviet Union, Girardet writes, there are no rules. "The 'Great Game,' if it ever truly displayed a sense of fair play, has become a gruesome, pitiless contest of strength, endurance and basic survival, for the greater part ignored and forgotten by the rest of the world."

Of all the wars and crises along the front lines of the current superpower "great game," the mujaheddin's resistance to Soviet rule is the least accessible, least reported and least understood. For those wondering just what is going on there, there have been few readable books to learn from. Girardet's is the most comprehensive, and perhaps the best, English-language book so far to explain the Afghan war to general readers.

Girardet first reported from Afghanistan three months before the Soviet invasion in 1979, and has been back six times since then for the Christian Science Monitor. Among his firsthand observations of this bloody stalemate are vivid accounts of its brutality. From a 1981 trek through Nuristan, a mountainous eastern province, Girardet writes:

"Long thin waterfalls plunged down narrow gorges, their rising vapors nurturing mini-oases of ferns, mosses and trees, while dozens of streamlets laced their way across verdant slopes. . . .Mines had not occurred to anyone. The caravan was hardly two hours inside Afghanistan when some of the mujaheddin up front stopped to make tea. Waiting for the rest to catch up, a young Panjshiri, Shah Mansour, crossed a small stream to hunt for firewood among the bracken and wild rhubarb on the other side. Suddenly, a sharp explosion and his right foot was severed below the ankle, a bloody mess of flesh and bone. A few feet away lay the pathetic remains of his black plastic shoe and the metallic fragments of a booby-trapped watch."

The book's central feature is Girardet's balanced reporting and analysis of the bewildering complexities of this war and the tradition-bound Islamic society in its grip. Largely because of these questions, Girardet's book is not an invitation to a casual reader.

Girardet describes how barriers of tribe and tradition among Afghans, built on centuries of conflict and mutual distrust among the many ethnic groups, have helped keep the resistance fractured. He also identifies the trends and personalities, such as young commanders inside the country, that tend to work toward the unity that will be essential to strengthening, even perhaps maintaining, the resistance.

Girardet is a reporter who seems to relish whacking through the bush of obscure lands and writing home about it. Last year he sat on a pile of Afghan rugs in his Paris apartment, grimacing at a small computer screen as he edited his book. "I've had enough of Afghanistan for now," he said, and launched into a description of a planned trek in Africa.

Girardet's multi-cultural background, which included schooling in five countries, gives him some of the essential flexibility to report from strange and distant datelines. It also affects his speech, which is vaguely British-accented and can drift almost unconsciously from English to French and back again. It may be this background that produces an odd turn of language, which is sprinkled with mixed metaphors and juggled jargon.

Also, the book's dedication, "to those for whom freedom is worth fighting" seems not exactly what was intended.

Girardet's Afghanistan has not been well-served by its editors, who let numerous spelling and typographical errors into print, and who might have added a glossary.

The book also suffers from some of the usual problems in dealing with Afghanistan, such as the dearth of good maps. During my trip into Afghanistan last year for The Washington Post, the mujaheddin repeatedly asked me if I had any good maps of their country.

Another inevitable problem: Statistics on Afghanistan and the war are rare and quickly go out of date.

Now that the Soviet Union is imposing itself on Afghanistan as the British Empire once feared — and as James Michener warned in his novel "Caravans" — a book such as Girardet's is essential. Recent American books on Afghanistan have been mostly scholarly — leaving Europeans, particularly the French, to publish general accounts of the war for what seems a more interested public.

Happily, Girardet's balanced and informed assessment of this war seems only a beginning for English-language readers. The British publisher Collins is planning a year-end release of a book by one of the most respected American researchers on current-day Afghanistan, Michael Barry's "Royaume d'Insolence," published in France last year.

James Rupert is a special correspondent for The Washington Post in southern Asia.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	B	A		B	I	D	E	D		W	E	A	R
L	O	O	N		E	N	U	R	E		A	L	I	A
M	E	A	D		F	E	A	R	L	E	S	S	L	Y
A	R	S	E	N	E		L	E	A	N	N	E	S	S
		T	R	O	L	L		D	I	D	O			
B	R	I	S	T	L	E	S		N	E	T	T	L	E
R	A	N	E	E		P	I	P	E	D		E	A	R
O	R	G	N		B	E	E	R	S		O	R	C	A
T	E	L		L	A	R	G	O		A	C	M	E	S
H	E	Y	D	A	Y		E	V	E	N	T	I	D	E
			I	N	S	P		E	L	T	O	N		
R	E	H	E	A	T	E	D		L	I	P	A	R	I
I	N	I	T	I	A	T	I	V	E		O	T	I	S
I	D	L	E		T	A	L	O	N		D	O	N	T
S	O	L	D		E	L	L	I	S		A	R	K	S

6/27/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WITH the A-Q of West's suit, South felt that he should be the declarer, and overruled North's attempts to play in clubs.

Six no-trump was a little high, and when he saw the dummy South wished that his partner had passed five no-trump. However, West's lead of the club ten, an attempt to be passive, was good news in two respects. It cleared up the club suit, and it suggested that West, who had made a vulnerable overcall, held all the missing high-card strength in the other suits.

The queen, king and ace of clubs were played, and the jack and nine were cashed. A diamond was led, and West made a subtle error by playing the ten. South was now able to win the king and cash six black-suit tricks with the help of a spade finesse. That left a three-card ending, and West was given the leading diamonds and forced to play a heart from the king into the A-Q.

NORTH
♠ K J 4
♡ 3
◇ K 6 4
♣ Q 8 7 6 5 3

WEST
♠ Q 8 3
♡ K J 10 9 7 2
◇ A Q 10
♣ 10

EAST
♠ 10 9 6 5
♡ 6 5
◇ 9 8 5 3
♣ K 4 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 7 2
♡ A Q 8 4
◇ J 7 2
♣ A J 9

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	2 ♡	5 ♣	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	6 ♣	Pass
6 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club ten.

WEATHER

[EU]ROPE	C	F	C	F	
	HIGH		LOW		
[…]va	23	73	15	59	cl
[…]erdam	25	77	17	63	fr
[…]s	29	84	22	72	o
[…]elona	27	81	18	64	o
[…]rade	22	72	12	54	o
[…]p	27	81	15	59	fr
[…]sels	26	79	13	55	fr
[…]arest	19	66	10	50	cl
[…]pest	25	77	14	57	fr
[…]nhagen	23	73	15	59	fr
[…] Del Sol	29	84	19	66	fr
[…]lin	20	68	12	54	cl
[…]burgh	19	66	8	46	o
[…]ence	32	90	21	70	fr
[…]kfort	28	82	14	57	fr
[…]eva	28	82	14	57	fr
[…]nki	28	82	12	54	fr
[…]bul	23	73	16	61	cl
[…]Palmas	23	73	17	63	o
[…]n	21	70	17	63	o
[…]on	27	81	15	59	fr
[…]rid	32	90	19	66	fr
[…]n	30	86	21	70	fr
[…]ow	13	55	10	50	r
[…]ich	24	75	12	54	fr
	30	86	22	72	fr
	24	75	13	55	fr
[…]l	30	86	18	64	fr
[…]ee	25	77	11	52	fr
[…]javik	13	55	8	46	r
[…]e	31	88	19	66	fr
[…]kholm	30	86	15	59	fr
[…]sbourg	29	84	15	59	fr
[…]ce	28	82	19	66	fr
[…]na	25	77	13	55	cl
[…]saw	22	72	7	45	cl
[…]ch	27	81	13	55	fr

[MI]DDLE EAST					
[…]ra	24	75	12	54	cl
[…]t	—	—	—	—	na
[…]ascus	—	—	—	—	na
[…]salem	29	84	16	61	fr
[…]viv	31	88	20	68	fr

[OC]EANIA					
[…]land	12	54	11	52	sh
[…]ey	17	63	9	48	fr

ASIA	C	F	C	F	
	HIGH		LOW		
Bangkok	30	86	28	82	o
Beijing	27	81	23	73	st
Hong Kong	29	84	28	82	o
Manila	33	71	26	79	cl
New Delhi	32	90	28	82	o
Seoul	28	82	22	72	fr
Shanghai	32	90	28	82	fr
Singapore	29	84	28	82	o
Taipei	28	82	26	79	o
Tokyo	28	82	22	72	cl
AFRICA					
Algiers	41	106	20	68	fr
Cairo	34	93	22	72	fr
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	26	79	17	63	fr
Harare	23	73	14	57	fr
Lagos	29	84	25	77	cl
Nairobi	19	66	13	55	o
Tunis	32	90	19	66	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Caracas	26	79	21	70	cl
Lima	17	63	15	59	o
Mexico City	21	70	13	55	cl
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	21	70	o
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	16	61	9	48	cl
Atlanta	32	90	20	68	fr
Boston	25	77	12	54	fr
Chicago	31	88	15	59	pc
Denver	30	86	16	61	cl
Detroit	28	82	11	52	pc
Honolulu	30	86	23	73	pc
Houston	30	86	24	75	st
Los Angeles	26	79	16	61	pc
Miami	30	86	23	73	st
Minneapolis	31	88	16	61	pc
Montreal	19	66	5	41	pc
Nassau	30	86	21	70	cl
New York	26	79	14	57	fr
San Francisco	19	66	13	55	pc
Seattle	24	75	10	50	fr
Toronto	19	66	6	43	fr
Washington	29	84	18	64	fr

[…]cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; [sh-]showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

[TOD]AY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Fair. [Temp]. 30—17 (86—63). LONDON: Cloudy later. Temp. 28—17 (82—63). [MAD]RID: Stormy. Temp. 32—20 (90—68). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18 (84—64). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 31—20 (88—68). ROME: Fair. Temp. 28 (86—68). TEL AVIV: Na. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 28—15 (82—59). [HON]GKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 34—26 (93—79). HONG KONG: Cloudy. [Temp]. 31—27 (88—81). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 33—24 (91—75). [SE]UL: Na. Temp. 28—20 (82—68). SINGAPORE: Mist. Temp. 31—28 [(88]—82). TOKYO: Mist. Temp. 31—21 (88—70).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 26

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	595	586
ACF Holding	339	340
Aegon	109.30	109.20
Akzo	167.50	167.60
Ahold	89.10	89.20
Amev	80.30	80.40
A'Dam Rubber	11.75	12.20
Amro Bank	107.50	106.80
BVG	220	217
Buehrmann T	190	185
Caland Hlds	17.50	17.50
Elsevier-NDU	204.50	205
Fokker	93.50	93
Gist Brocades	293.60	293.50
Heineken	167.70	168
Hoogovens	112.20	113.20
KLM	48.40	48.80
Naarden	53	51
Nat Neder	86.20	86.30
Nedlloyd	177	176
NMB	196.50	197
Oce Vander G	506	501
Pakhoed	54	52
Philips	53.60	53.90
Robeco	94.20	94.10
Rodamco	140.80	140.70
Rolinco	86.50	86.30
Rorento	50.70	50.10
Royal Dutch	201.90	201
Unilever	483.50	485
Van Ommeren	36.80	37.20
VMF Stork	309	307.50
VNU	329	330

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 291.20
Previous : 290.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3040	3100
Bekaert	11350	11200
Cockerill	138	140
Cobepa	4360	4370
EBES	4400	4410
GB-Inno-BM	7480	7450
GBL	3200	3200
Gevaert	6000	6000
Hoboken	7400	7400
Intercom	3630	3625
Kredietbank	16600	16500
Petrofina	8600	8530
Soc Generale	6040	6070
Sofina	9990	9980
Solvay	7900	7900
Traction Elec	5680	5510
UCB	8060	8030
Unerg	2745	2745
Vieille Montagne	5900	5900

Current Stock Index : 3688.96
Previous : 3676.78

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.80	17.80
Cathay Pacific	5.35	5.35
Cheung Kong	20.40	20.60
China Light	15.70	15.90
Green Island	7.80	7.80
Hang Seng Bank	34.25	34.50
Henderson	2.325	2.125
China Gas	15.50	15.60
HK Electric	8.80	8.85
HK Realty A	10.40	10.40
HK Hotels	35.50	35.75
HK Land	5.65	5.70
HK Shang Bank	6.80	6.75
HK Telephone	11.70	11.90
HK Yaumatei	2.975	2.85
HK Wharf	7	6.95
Hutch Whampoa	28.90	29.20
Hyson	0.48	0.49
Jardine	12.40	12.30
Jardine Sec	12.10	12.20
Kowloon Motor	8.45	8.75
Miramar Hotel	3.625	3.625
New World	6.10	6.15
SHK Props	12.20	12.30
Stelux	1.72	1.72
Swire Pacific A	11.90	12.10
Tai Cheung	1.95	1.99
Wing On Co	1.35	1.35
Winsor	8.45	8.30
World Int'l	2.425	2.45

Hang Seng Index : 1758.38
Previous : 1759.72

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1175	1175
Anglo American	4775	4850
Anglo Am Gold	23500	23200
Barlows	1820	1820
Blyvoor	1875	1775
Buffels	7950	8200
De Beers	2770	2810
Driefontein	5700	5750
Freegold	3400	3400
GFSA	4450	4550
Harmony	3450	3450
Hiveld Steel	700	705
Kloof	2430	2430
Nedbank	620	640
Rusplat	3650	3725
SA Brews	1050	1050
St Helena	4350	4400
Sasol	730	740
Welkom	2125	2075

Composite Stock Index : 1501.60
Previous : 1518.30

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$10¾	$10¼
Allied-Lyons	358	353
Anglo Am Gold	$55	$52½
Ass Brit Foods	316	316
Asda-MFI Gp	140	140
Barclays	507	497
Bass	810	805
B.A.T.	403	400
Beecham	406	403
BL	54	46
Blue Circle	626	625
BOC Group	307	307
Boots	244	244
Bowater Indus	338	335
BP	588	581
Brit Telecom	224	228
Brit Aerospace	523	523
Britoil	166	165
BTR	316	315
Burmah	410	410
Cable Wireless	698	705
Cadbury Schw	184	182
Charter Cons	270	258
Commercial U	308	305
Cons Gold	431	429
Cookson Group	503	503
Courtaulds	290	280
Dalgety	280	280
De Beers	642	625
Driefontein	$12¾	$12¾
Fisons	608	603
Free St Ged	$57⅞	$57½
GEC	216	210
Gen Accident	839	817
GKN	375	375
Glaxo	10 11/32	10 11/32
Grand Met	410	413
GRE	877	867
Guinness	328	326
GUS	13⅞	12⅞
Hanson	175	174
Hawker	569	569
ICI	981	966
Imperial Group	372	372
Jaguar	531	525
Land Securities	340	341
Legal General	270	266
Lloyds Bank	367	362
Lonrho	249	243
Lucas	595	590
Marks and Sp	196	197
Metal Box	760	760
Midland Bank	534	529
Nat West Bank	509	497
P and O	516	515
Pilkington	408	408
Plessey	232	230
Prudential	852	847
Racal Elect	192	194
Randfontein	$67½	$65½
Rank	517	509
Reed Intl	987	984
Reuters	501	496
Royal Dutch	53 19/64	52 19/32
RTZ	597	597
Saatchi	760	785
Sainsbury	390	390
Sears Holdings	124	124
Shell	805	808
STC	148	150
Std Chartered	789	787
Storehouse	315	310
Sun Alliance	694	687
Tate and Lyle	598	595
Tesco	370	378
Thorn EMI	464	465
T.I. Group	540	540
Trafalgar Hse	291	293
THF	168	168
Ultramar	180	180
Unilever £	16 29/32	16 51/64
United Biscuits	246	246
Vickers	473	460
War Loan 3½ £	39¾	39⅝
Woolworth	760	745

F.T.30 Index : 1353.10
Previous : 1334.80
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1637.50
Previous : 1629.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	24000	23750
Cigahotels	5049	5000
CIR	12690	12150
Cred Ital	3570	3525
Eridania	5190	5000
Farmitalia	14500	13940
Fiat	11915	11530
Generali	126250	124300
IFI	24400	23700
Italcementi	70500	70200
Italgas	3000	2901
Italmobiliari	116000	113100
Mediobanca	225000	218800
Montedison	3370	3250
NBA	3505	3501
Olivetti	16300	15800
Pirelli	5220	5095
RAS	50700	50110
Rinascente	1041	1015
SIP	3503	3555
SME	2490	2483
Snia	5205	5190
Standa	12600	12600
Stet	5490	5385

MIB Current Index : 1534
Previous : 1505

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	778	770
Alsthom Atl.	426	410
Av Dassault	1160	1210
Bancaire	1099	1054
BIC	599	595
Bongrain	1785	1750
Bouygues	1160	1138
BSN-GD	3720	3540
Carrefour	2965	2945
Chargeurs	1080	1050
Club Med	530	511
Darty	3000	3200
Dumez	1348	1290
Elf-Aquitaine	306	306.50
Europe 1	1336	1400
Gen Eaux	1315	1295
Hachette	2800	2830
Lafarge Cop	1310	1316
Legrand	3798	3790
Lesieur	1080	1125
l'Oreal	3550	3430
Martell	1465	1430
Matra	2280	2273
Merlin	3200	3145
Michelin	2790	2790
Moet Hennessy	2090	2089
Moulinex	86.20	85.10
Occidentale	986	965
Pernod Ric	1131	1148
Perrier	720	710
Peugeot	900	895
Printemps	555	528
Radiotechn	900	903
Redoute	1740	1760
Roussel Uclaf	1495	1475
Sanofi	706	688
Skis Rossignol	1225	1225
Telemecan	2990	2965
Thomson CSF	1285	1290
Total	382	380

CAC Index : 358.70
Previous : 353.70

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.44	3.42
Cold Storage	3.06	3.10
DBS	6.78	6.85
Fraser Neave	7.30	7.35
How Par	2.77	2.78
Hume	2.15	2.22
Inchcape	2.14	2.23
Lam Chong	0.955	0.97
Malayan Banking	3.94	4.16
OCBC	7.25	7.45
OUB	2.98	3.10
OUE	2.31	2.35
Shangri-la	2.73	2.73
Sime Darby	1.57	1.64
S'pore Airlines	7.05	7.10
S'pore Land	3.68	3.62
S'pore Press	7.45	7.55
S Steamship	1.15	1.20
St Trading	2.98	3.12
UOB	4	4.08
United Overseas	1.13	1.17

Straits Times Ind Index : 756.82
Previous : 771.44

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	198	195
Alfa Laval	330	324
Asea	378	376
Astra	690	690
Atlas Copco	216	214
Beijer	190	188
Boliden	210	201
Electrolux	268	263
Ericsson	255	252
Esselte	N.Q.	—
Fermenta	149	170
Handelsbanken	402	398
Pharmacia	220	217
Saab-Scania	790	780
Sandvik	190	192
Skanska	157	157
SKF	348	346
SwedishMatch	395	382
Volvo	405	401

Affaersvaerlden Index : 665.20
Previous : 662.10

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.53	3.55
ANZ	4.88	4.95
BHP	8.46	8.50
Boral	4.50	4.53
Bougainville	2.42	2.45
Coles Myer	5.32	5.34
Comalco	2.22	2.20
CRA	6.10	6.12
CSR	3.18	3.28
Dunlop	3.38	3.38
Elders Ixl	4.75	4.80
ICI Australia	2.65	2.62
Magellan	1.15	1.20
MIM	2.05	2.05
Nat Aust Bank	5.60	5.64
News Corp	20.30	19.60
N Broken Hill	1.92	1.90
Poseidon	3.10	3.10
Qld Coal Trust	1.65	1.68
Santos	3.80	3.80
Thomas Nation	3.25	3.30
Western Mining	3.04	3
Westpac Banking	4.80	4.87
Woodside	0.90	0.90

All Ordinaries Index : 1190.10
Previous : 1195.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	505	539
Asahi Chemical	841	825
Asahi Glass	1310	1260
Bank of Tokyo	793	800
Bridgestone	725	720
Canon	1010	1030
Casio	1530	1520
C.Itoh	546	543
Dai Nippon Print	1920	1940
Daiwa House	1500	1520
Daiwa Securities	1600	1630
Fanuc	6450	6460
Fuji Bank	1570	1570
Fuji Photo	3020	2900
Fujitsu	960	968
Hitachi	863	879
Hitachi Cable	965	929
Honda	1160	1170
Japan Air Lines	10010	10050
Kajima	912	928
Kansai Power	2630	2600
Kawasaki Steel	186	183
Kirin Brewery	1490	1480
Komatsu	490	490
Kubota	374	376
Kyocera	4120	4100
Matsu Elec Inds	1470	1500
Matsu Elec Works	1400	1420
Mitsubishi Bank	1550	1530
Mitsubishi Chem	803	752
Mitsubishi Elec	365	367
Mitsubishi Heavy	397	397
Mitsubishi Corp	860	840
Mitsui and Co	518	500
Mitsukoshi	1260	1260
Mitsumi	1080	1120
NEC	1510	1530
NGK Insulators	935	939
Nikko Sec	1190	1180
Nippon Kogaku	1070	1080
Nippon Oil	1200	1190
Nippon Steel	178	178
Nippon Yusen	435	432
Nissan	595	601
Nomura Sec	2220	2240
Olympus	1160	1180
Pioneer	2280	2280
Ricoh	900	895
Sharp	979	985
Shimazu	1090	1080
Shinetsu Chemical	1170	1200
Sony	3380	3450
Sumitomo Bank	1850	1850
Sumitomo Chem	420	411
Sumitomo Marine	940	946
Sumitomo Metal	165	165
Taisei Corp	580	580
Taisho Marine	844	830
Takeda Chem	1630	1590
TDK	3790	3840
Teijin	548	535
Tokio Marine	1350	1370
Tokyo Elec. Power	4130	4150
Toppan Printing	1520	1520
Toray Ind	639	604
Toshiba	445	437
Toyota	1590	1600
Yamaichi Sec	1190	1180

Nikkei 225 : 17600.95
Previous : 17514.63
New Index : 1357.44
Previous : 1353.86

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6650	6500
Alusuisse	700	700
Autophon	7600	7700
Bank Leu	3500	3525
Brown Boveri	1850	1840
Ciba Geigy	3525	3510
Credit Suisse	3720	3720
Electrowatt	3400	3400
Interdiscount	5150	5150
Jacob Suchard	8300	8300
Jelmoli	3500	3500
Landis Gyr	1820	1800
Moevenpick	6750	6725
Nestle	8375	8300
Oerlikon-B	1850	1855
Roche Baby	11300	11250
Sandoz	1700	1690
Schindler	3750	3900
Sulzer	600	592
Surveillance	6390	6190
Swissair	1580	1620
SBC	539	538
Swiss Reinsurance	3100	3350
Swiss Volksbank	2480	2480
Union Bank	5475	5690
Winterthur	6600	6550
Zurich Ins	3350	3350

SBC Index : 634.50
Previous : 633.50

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *June 25*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6501	Abti Prce	$24⅞	24¾	24¾	
10000	Agnico E	$22⅛	21⅞	22	
700	Agra Ind A	$16	16	16	+¼
57971	Alt Energy	$11	10⅞	11	+¼
2300	Alta Nat	$13	12¾	12¾	
1800	Algoma St	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
6887	A Barick	$14⅛	14	14	+⅛
4700	Atco I f	$9	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
90244	BCED	400	390	390	
2000	BCED A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	—¼
2015	BP Canada	$28½	28	28½	—½
37226	Bank BC	330	315	315	—10
215681	Bank N S	$16¼	16	16	—⅛
1000	Baton	$23¾	23¾	23¾	—⅛
2938	Bonanza R	158	156	156	—2
1000	Bralorne	160	160	160	—5
17285	Bramalea	$23⅛	22⅞	23	+1
300	Brenda M	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
215945	BCFP	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+¼
7985	BC Res	138	136	136	—2
23811	BC Phone	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
45	Brunswk	$14	14	14	—¼
100	Budd Can	$35	35	35	
18928	CAE	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅛
1014	CCL B f	$18¾	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
24271	Cad Frv	$22¼	21⅞	22	+1⅛
30900	Campeau f	$28	27¾	28	+¼
55636	C Nor West	$15	14½	15	+¼
18942	C Packrs	$45½	44½	45½	+⅝
601	Can Trust	$51	50½	50½	
607	C Tung	$8¾	8½	8½	—½
109520	Cl Bk Com	$18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
10405	CTire A f	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
200	Cara	$32	32	32	
2971	Celanese	$18	17¾	17¾	
625	Celan 175 p	$21	21	21	+½
3548	Centrl Tr	$21½	20	21½	+1
29605	Cineplex	$21⅞	21¼	21¼	—⅝
19200	C Distb A	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
54950	CDistb B f	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
4600	CTL Bank	$10⅝	10½	10½	
2400	Conwest A	$9	9	9	+¼
200	Coseka R	110	110	110	
1205	Conron A	$17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
7550	Crownx	$33⅛	33	33	—⅛
7250	Czar Res	135	130	130	
6654	Denison A p	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
2650	Denison B f	$6⅝	6½	6½	
16100	Develcon	350	335	335	—15
650	Dickran A f	$7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
5000	Dicknsn B	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
19166	Dofasco	$28⅞	28½	28⅝	+⅛
100	Donohue	$25	25	25	+¼
237	Du Pont A	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
166800	Dylex A	$18⅝	18¼	18½	+⅛
150	Elcthom X	$12	12	12	
599	Emco	$29¾	29¾	29¾	
5550	Equity Svr	410	395	400	+5
1600	FCA Intl	$17	16¾	17	+¼
3300	C Falcon C	$18½	18½	18½	
5780	Ficnbrdge	$21¼	21	21¼	
27853	Fed Ind A	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
2100	Fed Plon	$30	30	30	—½
4400	F City Fin	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
3100	Gendis A	$20¾	20½	20½	—½
2000	Geac Comp	$5½	5	5	—⅛
500	Gibraltar	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
6900	Goldcorp f	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
1000	Graff G	$23	23	23	—½
101	GL Forest	$23¾	23¾	23¾	—½
50630	Gl Pacific	$40	39	40	+2
7400	Greyhnd	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—⅛
350	Hawker	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
1073	Hayes D	$14	14	14	—½
11585	Hees Intl	$34⅝	34¼	34¼	—½
925	H Bay Co	$29½	29	29	—½
23399	Imasco	$34¾	34½	34½	+½
2710	Indal	$17¼	16½	16⅞	—⅛
900	Inglis	$23	23	23	+1⅛
1390	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
39800	I Corona o	$20⅝	20¼	20¼	—⅛
62600	Intl Thom	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
5000	Inter Pipe	$43¼	43¼	43¼	—⅛
15325	Jannock	$28⅛	28	28	
9200	Kelsey H	$26¼	26¼	26¼	
10903	Kerr Add	$16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
34986	Labatt	$22½	22¼	22½	
1100	LOnt Cem	$25¼	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
9121	Loblaw Co	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
13800	Lumonics	$15½	15¼	15¼	+¼
77217	Magna A f	$34½	34⅛	34¼	+¼
200	MDS H A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
96400	MICC	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+¼
11200	Melon H X	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
400	Maritime f	$15⅝	15½	15½	
3600	Merland E	178	175	177	—3
53438	Molson A f	$29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+⅛
1075	Nabisco L	$41¼	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
48154	Noranda	$18⅝	18¼	18½	+⅛
6142	Norcen	$13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+⅛
704972	Nva AltA f	480	460	480	+15
1000	Nowsco W	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
8745	NuWst sp A	32	30	30	—2
1500	Oakwood	266	265	266	—9
264814	Omnibus o	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
83775	Oshawa A f	$21¼	20⅞	21¼	+¼
119880	Pac W Airln	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
400	Pamour	$10⅛	10	10	—⅛
15800	PanCan P	$24⅞	24½	24½	+⅛
3900	Pembina	$14½	14¼	14½	
729	Pine Point	$12¾	12	12	—¾
80610	Placer	$25⅛	24⅝	25	+½
7801	Que Sturg o	445	435	435	—5
2600	Ravrock f	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
4900	Redpath	$27	26⅛	26½	+⅛
5626	ReedSt I Sp	$54	53	54	+1
370	Rogers A	$25	25	25	+¼
400	Roman	$9	9	9	
200	Rothman	$39	39	39	
419	Sceptre	265	262	262	—3
8700	Scotts f	$38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
53375	Sears Can	$14⅝	14¼	14½	
15935	SHL Systm	$25½	25	25½	+⅛
200	Selkirk A f	$24	24	24	
4408	Shell Can	$23⅛	22⅞	23	
79500	Sherritt	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
11400	Slater B f	$14½	14½	14½	
9300	Southam	$24⅛	23½	24⅛	+⅛
10804	Spar Aero f	$26⅞	26	26⅞	—⅛
13704	Stelco A	$25	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
18100	Sulpetro	39	38	39	
3084	Teck Cor A	$23	22⅞	23	+¼
56092	Teck B f	$22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	—⅛
10728	Tex Can	$27⅞	27½	27⅝	+½
12994	Thom N A	$32	31⅜	31⅝	+⅛
26194	Tor Dm Bk	$23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
14643	Torstar B f	$32½	31⅞	32½	+½
1448	Traders A f	$49	48	49	+¼
1145	Trns Mt	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
1100	Trinity Res	55	55	55	
23287	TrnAlta UA	$28⅛	28	28	
88719	TrCan PL	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
2536	Trimac	225	220	225	
13630	Trilon A	$34	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
2260	Trizec A f	$39	38½	38¾	+¼
18360	Turbo	49½	48½	48½	
10014	Unicorp A f	$10	9¾	9¾	—¼
1500	Un Carbid	$17	16¾	17	+⅛
159218	U Enterise	$12	11¾	11⅞	—⅛
312	U Keno	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
8146	Versil A f	265	260	260	
15600	Vestgron	50	45	50	—5
14651	Wardair	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
2601	Weldwd	$21½	20½	21½	+1
800	Westmin	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
21044	Weston	$33⅝	33	33⅝	+⅛
6588	Woodwd A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛

Total sales 13,043,765 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,068.20	3,058.10

Montreal *June 25*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
22846	Bank Mont	$32⅝	32⅛	32½	—⅛
390	BombrdrA	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
7800	BombrdrB	$21½	21	21	—¼
1900	CB Pak	$27⅛	26⅞	27	+½
54979	Cascades	$16⅝	16⅛	16½	—⅛
300	CIL	$30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—1¼
1250	ConBath	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
8348	DomTxtA	$22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+¼
3505	MntTrst	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
52684	NatBk Cda	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
14733	Noverco	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
254560	Power Corp	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
6952	Provigo	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
1000	RollandA	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
19345	Royal Bank	$32⅞	32	32⅛	
9950	RoyTrstco	$32⅞	32⅛	32½	+⅛
1700	SteinbrgA	$43⅞	43¼	43¼	—¼

Total Sales 3,012,836 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,425.79	1,426.41

To Our Readers

Frankfurt stocks were not available in this edition due to transmission problems.

SHERIDAN MORLEY
IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITICISM OF THE LONDON THEATER

Sports News, Pages 6 and 7

هكذا من الأصل

OBSERVER

Lack of 'Remembrance'

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When the intellectual giants of journalism are being praised, whose name always heads the list? George Will's name, that's whose. And whose name is never even mentioned despite the fact that he is the only journalist in any hemisphere whose hobby is Marcel Proust?

No, no, of course I'm not bitter about it. If a tawdry culture chooses to withhold its awe from its foremost journalistic admirer of Marcel Proust and bestow it instead on a fellow — on a mere whippersnapper really —

Yes, whippersnapper. I said it and will not retract. Where was George Will, the intellectual giant of journalism, in 1963 when yours sincerely was filling newspaper columns with the intellectual and spiritual news of Marcel Proust?

All right, I don't know where he was either. Probably telling somebody who had just read him "The Cat in the Hat" at bedtime that Dr. Seuss' work would profit from being rewritten by James Madison.

□

Don't mistake me. I have nothing against youth. George Will couldn't help it if he was just a little nipper being tucked in and kissed nighty-night when the pioneers of intellectual journalism were already daring to challenge the United States to consider Marcel Proust.

Yes, daring, by golly! It took plenty of daring even to mention Marcel Proust in a newspaper in those days.

"Nobody wants to read about a French gasbag," a famous editor once told me. "Start writing about Mae West or you're through, kid."

Sometime I'd like to see George Will lay aside Macaulay's "History of England" long enough to read my column on Mae West's debt to Marcel Proust.

In it I pointed out for the first time in the annals of Mae West scholarship that while her famous role as vulgar temptress of the upper classes was based upon Proust's harlot Odette de Crécy, her invitation to "Come up and see me sometime" was lifted from Proust's social-climbing hostess to the middle class, Madame Verdurin.

This pioneering effort to get American newspaper readers interested in something deeper than the pool of blood in which the corpse of the statuesque-blonde-of-the-day reclined was utterly ignored by those who should have been applauding it.

I refer to such journals as The New York Review of Books, the unabashed champion of pure intellect, which, as chance would have it, has just published an almost endless article celebrating — guess who. His initials are G. W., and he is not George Washington.

When was the last time this hotsy-totsy journal for intellectuals saw fit to publish a single paragraph celebrating the man who took Marcel Proust out of the cobwebs in the library stacks and made him a vital presence at the center of American consciousness? Never.

Intending to help its editors correct the oversight several years ago, I approached Francine du Plessix Gray, a splendid person much respected at The New York Review of Books, to notify her that I had read Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past" in its utterly staggering entirety.

"Did you read it in French?" she asked.

"Of course," I murmured, lying only whitely.

"In that case," she said, "you're ready for the Russian and Swedish translations, which are extremely interesting."

□

Apologists for George Will assure me that he is a celebrated cerebrator only because he calls himself a conservative. Because a conservative capable of intellectual exercise has traditionally been as rare as a pig who can do a passable polka, Mr. Will, they say, deserves more attention than journalism's true intellectual pioneers.

How do you feel about that, William F. Buckley Jr.? When you were already writing both intellectual and conservative what was George doing? Crying like a bleeding-heart liberal, I'll bet, because Peter Rabbit's father got cooked by Mrs. McGregor. Yes, he would have been still too young to realize that Father Rabbit got only what he deserved for raiding the vegetable patch, thereby violating the principle that there is no free lunch.

There are other giants out here, too, folks.

New York Times Service

A Woman Artist Amid 12,000 Men

By Betty Freudenheim
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The artist and weaver Sheila Hicks spent more than two years commuting from her New York and Paris studios to the Saudi Arabian desert, where she directed a team that selected, designed and commissioned 56 large artworks for an enormous new university.

Her challenges at the $2-billion campus of King Saud University,

Jack Manning/The New York Times
Sheila Hicks

three miles (five kilometers) outside Riyadh, were not all aesthetic. Among 12,000 laborers, technicians and artists from 23 countries, Hicks was the only woman.

She said she was not intimidated. "I neither enjoyed nor lamented being the only woman. I am an artist and accustomed to being marginal in society."

There were extraordinary working conditions. Obtaining a Saudi visa meant explaining why she was traveling without a husband. Special letters were required just to stay in a hotel, and women are not allowed to drive in Saudi Arabia.

Not the least of her problems was the attitude of her co-workers. "I was on the thinnest ice with the American men, who had prefixed judgments on whether I had a right to work on the site. For the others I was already an exception."

She won the respect of her coworkers when she was asked to inspect a paint sample on a beam that would support a sculpture 100 feet (30 meters) above the tiled floor. She cautiously placed one foot in front of the other and walked across. "My knees caved in at the end," but her credit on the work site soared.

"Living abroad has taught me to be flexible rather than expecting others to bend," she said.

Hicks always wore a black *abaya*, the traditional Saudi women's full-length smock, over a long skirt, with a head scarf and dark glasses, whenever she ventured outside her Quonset hut studio-office.

Her Saudi work clothes were worlds away from the chic ivory linen outfit she wore recently for an interview in her Manhattan apartment. Vivid lavender stockings patterned with swirling orange feathers emphasized the disparity. A miniature "travel loom" rested on her lap. When she spoke, she punctuated her phrases with waves of the shuttle.

In New York, Hicks's textile art is in the collections of the Museum of Modern Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Cooper-Hewitt Museum. One piece, with hundreds of linen tassels, was in the Whitney Museum's 20th-century American design show. Hicks studied at Yale University's department of fine arts with the painter Josef Albers and his wife, the weaver Anni Albers.

"It was not hard for me to key into the spirit of the Middle East," Hicks said. "The Islamic world has a rich and varied tradition of tents, handwoven clothing and carpets. Saudi men can identify textile construction and quality by touch. Western men only know the look."

The St. Louis architect Gyo Obata chose her for the Saudi job after working with her on several American projects. "A fiber artist could best convey the nonfigurative tradition of Saudi art," he said in a telephone interview.

Monty Berman
Hicks and weaver examing "Desert Tapestry."

His firm, Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, collaborated with architects from London, Houston and New York on the Saudi university, *which he described as the* "largest campus ever built from scratch."

The buildings, made of concrete blocks cast from local sand, are connected by an *L*-shaped colonnade a mile and a half long. Colleges branch off the two spines, with artworks marking the entrances. Since last August 25,000 men from many Arab countries have been enrolled.

"There is a delicate line between designing to a colossal scale and maintaining the warmth of the human scale," Hicks said. A 28-foot-by-19-foot tapestry depicting the desert was woven on the largest loom of the Aubusson atelier in France. Other hangings were made in Britain, India, South Korea, Japan, Malta, Morocco and Spain.

Geometric embroidery designs from the dresses of Palestinian women were magnified for an auditorium tapestry. One featuring the iris, which has medicinal properties, hangs by the pharmacy department. For the geography department ancient Arabic maps were re-created.

With the French artist Daniel Graffin, Hicks designed sculptures based on medieval Islamic inventions: a large astrolabe, a compass, quadrants and a celestial globe. A piece by a Saudi sculptor, interpreting the Koranic word for "welcome," marks the main entrance.

The works are unsigned. Artists worked in collaboration, not as individuals. Pressures to meet deadlines were heavy, Hicks said, adding: "Everything works at a camel's pace. Each step is reviewed over and over."

With the completion of the King Saud campus, she is involved in the planning for a Saudi women's university and in American projects. "But this job was out of scale with anything else," Hicks said. "I've quit comparing."

PEOPLE

The Globe's the Thin[g]

The actor-director Sam Wanamaker and the London borough of Southwark have reached an out-of-court settlement under which the borough will provide land for a reconstruction of William Shakespeare's Globe Theater at what is generally considered its original London site, and Wanamaker said he was confident that he would be able to raise the $18 million needed for the project, which he began work on 17 years ago. The one-acre site on the south bank of the Thames, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, is now a street sweepers' depot. The Southwark borough council agreed to the project in 1981 but pulled out in 1984 after a change of political control, saying houses should be built on the site instead. The American-born Wanamaker, 67, plans to have his own company doing old and modern plays in the new Globe, starting with "Henry V," the play that opened the original theater in 1599. Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, is patron of the Globe project.

□

A gun is fired in Venice, and an actress in Amsterdam dies. In New York, a stranger reaches for the telephone to call and confess to the crime. That's the way it's supposed to work Sunday on "Ménage à Trois," an unusual television murder mystery involving actors and audiences in the United States, Italy and the Netherlands. Through video technology and satellite, actors in the three countries will appear to be together in one studio. "Ménage à Trois" is the work of a video artist, Douglas Davis. Viewers will be able to call a special telephone number to solve — or confess to — the crime. Marco Cavalli in Venice, Moniek Toebosch in Amsterdam and Davis in New York will tell the story in a blend of Italian, Dutch, English and mime. Narrators in each country will help audiences sort it out: the actress Diane Keaton in the United States, the talk-show host Adriaan Van Dis in the Netherlands and the critic Pierre Restany in Italy.

□

A Danish newspaper says Canadian soldiers beheaded Copenhagen's Little Mermaid statue 22 years ago. The bronze head, which disappeared in June 1964, was smuggled to a base in West Germany and from there to Canada, according to the Copenha[gen] B.T., quoting source[s] ... The statue at the mouth of [Copen]hagen's harbor, represen[ting] Hans Christian Anders[en's] ... was completed in 1913 by [Edvard] Eriksen. After the vandal[s] ... head was made. In July 19[84 van]dals cut off the ... arm, which was later re[turned] ... quoted Kaad Petersen, ... born gardener in Albert[a] ... an anonymous source ... of the vandals was still ... dian military.

□

The Reverend Jerry [Falwell] lost a court appeal and ... gay activist the $5,000 he ... in a moment of anger. Fa[lwell] on a Sacramento, Califo[rnia] ... sion station that he wo[uld pay Jer]ry Sloan $5,000 if ... prove that Falwell had ... would be "a celebration" ... if the predominantly gay ... itan Churches were ... Sloan produced a ... court. In losing his app[eal] ... was also ordered to pa[y] ... lawyers' fees and sancti[ons for pur]suing the matter.

□

Pope John Paul II has ... a rare model of the Sta[tue of Liber]ty. The plaster statue, ... meters (4.5 feet) high a[nd weighing] 17 kilograms (37.5 po[unds], was] flown to Rome from ... Bartholdi-Eiffel commi[ttee, Ameri]can sources said. Cyr[il ...] president of the committ[ee, said] the miniature was one of 10 ... signed by the artist, Fré[déric Au]guste Bartholdi, in 1875, ... the statue was proposed. ... Ronald Reagan recently ... one of the models, Vign... adding that the rest were in ... the Bartholdi Foundation ... the city hall.

□

Italian critics loved the ... tion of August Strindberg['s] "Miss Julie," directed by ... Bergman, that opened the ... nual Spoleto Festival. Ro... of Rome's Il Messaggero sa[id the] man's directing effectively ... out "with great vigor the co... tion Strindberg wanted to ... The three-week festival wil[l] ... the 1954 opera "The S[aint of] Bleeker Street" by the ... founder, Gian Carlo Meno[tti].

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TODAY ON PAGE 6

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